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John S. ...

TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and
Corrections

OF THE

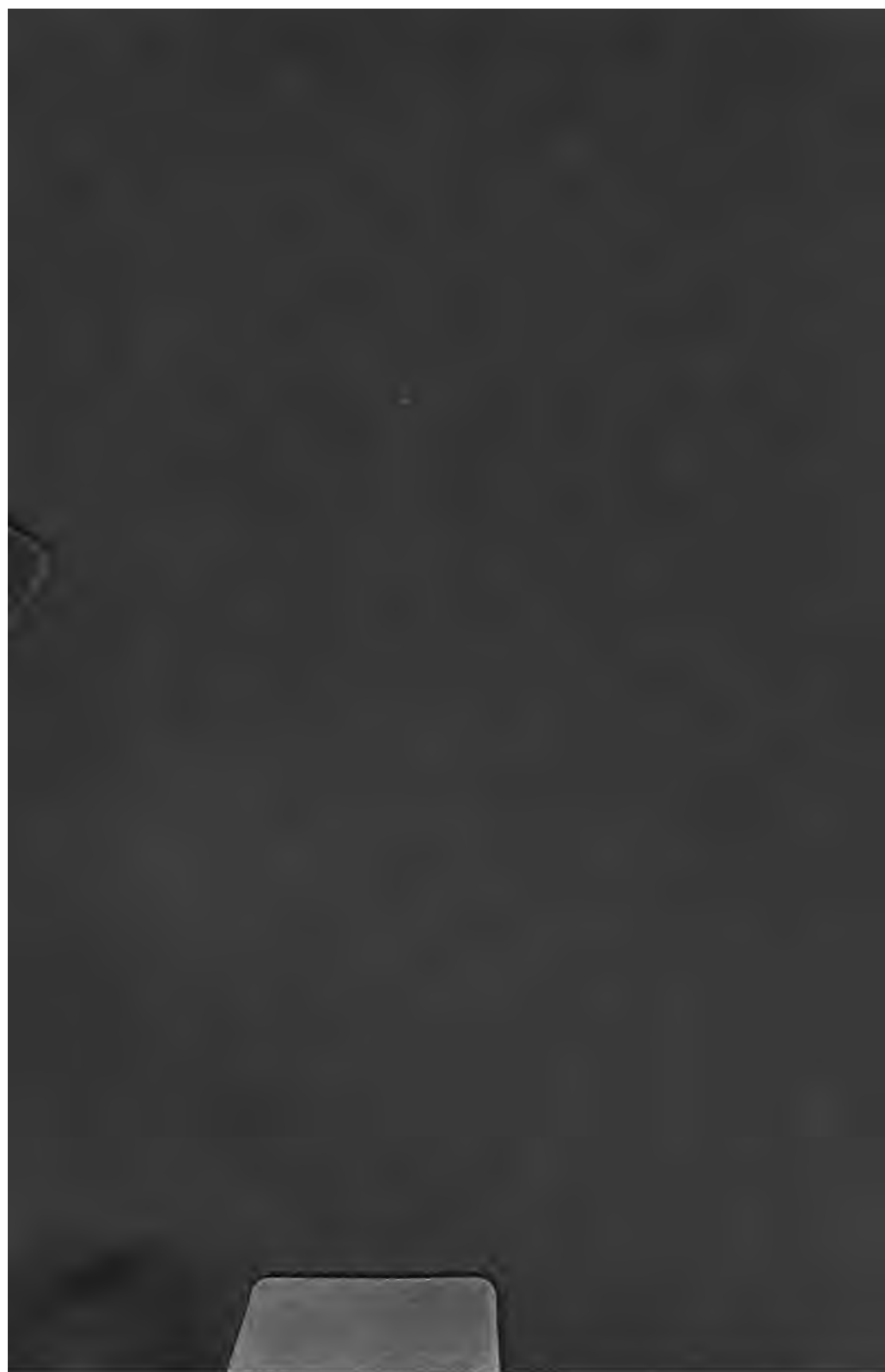
State of California

From July 1, 1907, to June 30, 1909



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
PUBLISHED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SACRAMENTO 1909

3007



TENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Charities and Corrections

OF THE

State of California

From July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1922



CALIFORNIA STATE PRINTING OFFICE
FRANK J. SMITH, Superintendent
SACRAMENTO, 1923

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS OF CALIFORNIA.

1. A Standard Dietary for an Orphanage. 1914.
Written for the State Board of Charities and Corrections by Dr. Adele S. Jaffa.
"A standard dietary is one which provides for every fundamental need of the body, which makes for good health, full development and best efficiency, and does this at the least possible cost."
2. Index to Social Legislation. 1915.
Laws enacted by the forty-first legislature of the State of California. Prepared by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and published by the San Francisco Social Workers' Alliance.
3. Institutional Reports: What they are and what they should be. 1916.
By Dr. Samuel Langer, superintendent of Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum, San Francisco.
4. A Guide to California Laws Pertaining to Charities and Corrections. 1916.
An index to these laws with brief statement concerning the content of each.
5. County Outdoor Relief in California. 1916.
By E. P. Von Allmen. First bulletin by the State Board of Charities and Corrections on county out-relief. (Out of print.)
Revised edition by Esther DeTurbeville. 1918.
This bulletin presents the salient facts concerning the administration of public relief to the poor in their own homes in California. The outline shows the distribution of responsibility for the care of public dependents between the state and county governments on the one hand and between institutional and outdoor care on the other.
6. A Study in County Jails in California. 1916.
Prepared by Stuart A. Queen, when secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Shows the uses and cost of the jails and recommends various changes; primarily the establishment, by the state, of a colony for misdemeanants.
7. A Standard Plan for Small Jails. 1917.
Plans prepared by Earl H. Markward, architect, with brief explanation.
8. Surveys in Mental Deviation, in Prisons, Public Schools, and Orphanages. 1918.
By Dr. Lewis M. Terman, Dr. J. Harold Williams, and Dr. Grace M. Fernald.
9. A Dietary for the Aged and Infirm. 1918.
By Alice M. Heinz, A.B., M.A.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1, 1922.

To His Excellency, WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, Governor,
State Capitol, Sacramento, California,

SIR: In accordance with section eight of the act creating the State Board of Charities and Corrections (Statutes 1903), we have the honor of transmitting herewith our Tenth Biennial Report for the period commencing July 1, 1920, and ending June 30, 1922.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES A. RAMM, *President.*

CARRIE P. BRYANT, *Vice President.*

JOHN R. HAYNES.

JESSICA B. PEIXOTTO.

B. H. PENDLETON.

HATTIE HECHT SLOSS.

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

CORNELIA MCKINNE STANWOOD, *Secretary.*

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ROSTER OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

EX OFFICIO.

	From	To
GOVERNOR GEORGE C. BARDER	1903	1907
GOVERNOR JAMES F. HILLET	1907	1911
GOVERNOR HIRSH W. JOHNSON	1911	1917
GOVERNOR WILLIAM D. STEPHENS	1917	1922

MEMBERS.

	From	To
W. K. WISHING, San Francisco	June, 1903—Feb., 1908	
ANDREW M. JAVIS, San Francisco	June, 1903—Feb., 1908	
W. C. PATTERSON, Los Angeles	June, 1903—Feb., 1908	
H. C. MOORE, Los Angeles	June, 1903—Aug., 1910	
J. K. McLEAN, Berkeley	June, 1903—Sept., 1911	
CHARLES A. HAMM, San Francisco	June, 1903—.....	
R. S. TAYLOR, Oaka	Feb., 1904—Feb., 1910	
LOUIS ROSENTHAL, San Francisco	Feb., 1904—May, 1912	
W. S. TUNNING, Martinez	Feb., 1904—Aug., 1915	
CLARA SHORTBRIDGE ROLTZ, Los Angeles	Feb., 1910—April, 1912	
MARTIN A. MEYER, San Francisco	Sept., 1911—Feb., 1922	
CARRIE PARSONS BRIANT, Los Angeles	Nov., 1911—.....	
JOHN R. HAYNES, Los Angeles	April, 1912—.....	
JESSICA B. DEIXOTTO, Berkeley	May, 1912—.....	
B. H. PENNINGTON, Oakland	Aug., 1912—.....	
HATTIE RECHT FLOSS, San Francisco	Feb., 1920—.....	

SECRETARY.

W. ALMOND LATER	Sept., 1903—Dec., 1912
STUART A. QUINN	Jan., 1914—Aug., 1917
ANITA ALDRIDGE, Acting Secretary	Sept., 1917—Jan., 1918
JOEL A. HUNTER	Jan., 1918—Feb., 1918
ANITA ALDRIDGE, Acting Secretary	Feb., 1918—Sept., 1918
CORNELIA McKENZIE STANFORD	Oct., 1918—.....

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

November, 1922.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, <i>ex officio</i>	SACRAMENTO
CHARLES A. RAMM	SAN FRANCISCO
CARRIE PARSONS BRYANT	LOS ANGELES
JOHN R. HAYNES	LOS ANGELES
JESSICA B. PEIXOTTO	BERKELEY
B. H. PENDLETON	OAKLAND
HATTIE HECHT SLOSS	SAN FRANCISCO

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

CHARLES A. RAMM	<i>President</i>
CARRIE PARSONS BRYANT	<i>Vice President</i>

Standing Committees for the Current Year.

1. INSTITUTIONS: Mrs. Bryant, Messrs. Haynes and Pendleton.
2. CHILDREN: Mrs. Sloss, Dr. Peixotto and Mrs. Bryant.
3. COUNTY ORGANIZATION: Messrs. Pendleton, Ramm and Haynes.
4. RESEARCH: Dr. Peixotto, Messrs. Ramm and Haynes.

STAFF.

CORNELIA McKINNE STANWOOD	<i>Secretary</i>
---------------------------	------------------

Institutions.

MARGARET F. SIRCH	<i>Head of Southern Office and Agent for Institutions</i>
GRACE SHUFF	<i>Agent</i>

Children.

MABEL WEED	<i>Chief Agent</i>
ALIX G. SMITH	<i>Agent</i>
VALERIE SARRAT	<i>Agent</i>
DOROTHY BOTSFORD	<i>Agent</i>
MARY B. OGDEN	<i>Agent</i>
MARY BALCH NOBLE	<i>Clerk</i>

Juvenile Courts.

UNFILLED	<i>Clerk</i>
----------	--------------

County Welfare.

ESTHER De TURBEVILLE	<i>Agent</i>
CATHERINE E. NOEL	<i>Clerk</i>

Research and Clerical Service.

KATHRYN E. THOMAS	<i>Statistician</i>
EMMA S. HUNT	<i>Chief Clerk</i>
EMILY E. KING	<i>Chief Stenographer</i>
ELSIE LATTA	<i>Stenographer</i>

BY-LAWS.

OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. The board shall elect a president, whose duty it shall be to preside at all meetings and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office of president, and who shall hold office for one year, from and after the fourth Thursday in April of each year.

Sec. 2. The board shall elect a vice president, who shall hold office for the same time, and who shall perform the duties of the president in case of the absence of the latter or his inability to act.

Sec. 3. The board shall elect a secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board, and who shall receive such salary as the board may determine, and whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the board, to have charge of its office as executive officer, and to perform such other duties as are contemplated by the law creating the board, and as the board may from time to time direct.

MEETINGS.

Sec. 1. The board shall hold regular meetings on the fourth Tuesday of every other month.

Sec. 2. Special meetings may be held at the call of the president or of three members at such times and places as may be fixed. Notices of special meetings shall be mailed to the address of each member at least five days before the date of meeting.

Sec. 3. The board may meet at any time and place without notice, if six of the members are present or give their written consent thereto.

Sec. 4. The nature of the business to be transacted shall be stated in the notice of special meetings, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting without the consent of five members of the board.

Sec. 5. The president, vice president and secretary shall be elected or appointed only at a regular meeting or an adjourned regular meeting.

EXPENDITURES.

Sec. 1. The secretary shall keep an itemized account of the expenditures of the board, and of each member or officer thereof.

Sec. 2. An auditing committee of two shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to audit all expenditures of the board, or any of its members or officers.

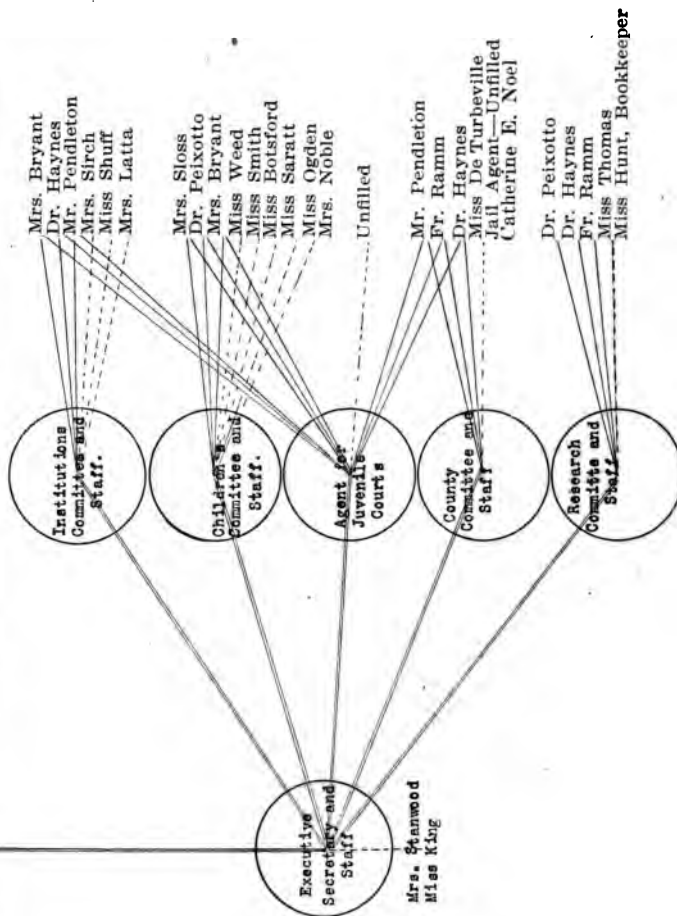
QUORUM.

Sec. 1. Four members shall constitute a quorum, and a less number can not transact any business except to adjourn from day to day.

AMENDMENTS.

Sec. 1. These by-laws may be amended by the vote of four members at any regular meeting without notice, or at a special meeting, provided notice in writing of the proposed amendment is mailed to each member five days before the date of meeting. The by-laws may be amended or suspended at any time by the unanimous vote of six members.

ORGANIZATION CHART OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS. (An unpaid board of six members.)



Solid lines indicate board members; dotted lines, staff members, and double lines executive.

THE SCOPE OF THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

It is an unpaid Board.

Its members do voluntary work, giving time and personal service.

I. CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

This Board, through license, directs the following:

A. Children's Institutions:	Midnight June 30, 1922	1921-1922 Enrollment
104 Institutions -----	6,603 children	15,623
60 Institutions for Needy Children caring for -----	4,802 children	
6 Homes for Convalescent and Crippled Children, caring for -----	204 children	
7 Training Schools for Wayward Children, caring for -----	471 children	
24 Day Nurseries, caring for -----	930 children (average daily attendance)	
7 Rescue Homes, caring for -----	131 girls 66 babies	
B. Family Boarding Homes for Children:		
1,792 Boarding Homes caring for -----	2,706 children	
1,199 Boarding Homes caring for -----	1,691 children	
593 Boarding Homes supervised by eight licensed agencies caring for -----	1,015 children	
		2,706
C. Child Placing Agencies for Adoption:		
8 Agencies supervising 893 adoptive or permanent free homes caring for -----	896 children	896
D. Homes and Hospitals Caring for Maternity Patients:		
296 Maternity Hospitals, Departments and Homes with a capacity of -----	1,824 patients	1,824
77 Maternity Departments with a capacity for -----	1,083 patients	
117 General Hospitals with a capacity for -----	463 patients	
102 Maternity Homes with a capacity for -----	277 patients	

II. COUNTY DEPARTMENT (58 COUNTIES)

This Board supervises, examines and reports on:

146 County Institutions -----	30,431 county wards	96,524
62 County Hospitals, caring for -----	8,074 sick and aged	63,712
60 County Jails, caring for -----	1,768 inmates	32,812
24 Detention Homes, caring for -----	357 children	
Counties giving county aid to -----	20,232 persons	

III. STATE INSTITUTIONS.

This Board supervises, examines and reports on:

15 State Institutions -----	17,722 state wards	25,464
6 State Hospitals, caring for -----	11,291 patients	
2 State Prisons, caring for -----	3,760 prisoners	
2 State Homes for Feeble Minded Children, caring for -----	1,600 children	
3 State Schools for Delinquent Children, caring for -----	914 boys and girls	
1 Industrial Home for Adult Blind, caring for -----	133 adult blind	
1 Industrial Farm for Women, caring for -----	24 women	
*Total Annual Enrollment -----		143,037

570 Institutions } 2,631 Homes }	Grand total -----	60,182 wards
-------------------------------------	-------------------	--------------

IV. APPROXIMATE COST OF SUPERVISION OF WARDS OF BOARD.

Total expenditures of Board from June 30, 1921, to July 1, 1922 -----	\$39,920.42
Number of wards supervised during year -----	143,037
Approximate cost of supervision per ward -----	28 cents
The Board of Charities and Corrections is the only State Board charged with and doing the work listed above.	

*Total annual enrollment includes all persons on the registers of the institutions at the beginning of the year, June 30, 1921, and all persons registered during the year to July 1, 1922. For boarding homes, maternity hospitals and homes and detention homes, only the number on register at end of year was available.

ANALYSIS OF DUTIES AND POWERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

Board—unpaid. Six members.

Staff—Secretary and agents—employed by the board.

Duties.

I. *Supervises*, investigates and reports on all state, county and city charitable, correctional, penal and reformatory institutions.

II. *Licenses* (1) Agencies which place children in homes either to board or for adoption; (2) Institutions and family boarding homes caring for dependent, delinquent and feeble-minded children; (3) Preventoria, convalescent homes; (4) Day nurseries; (5) Maternity hospitals and homes and hospitals having maternity departments; (6) Rescue homes.

III. *Prescribes* records for (1) State institutions; (2) County hospitals; (3) Almshouses; (4) County jails; (5) City prisons; (6) County outrelief systems; (7) County welfare departments.

IV. *Keeps on file* (1) Reports legally required from probation committees, juvenile probation officers, and adult probation officers to superior court judges; (2) Copy of relinquishment of a child by parents or guardian for the purpose of adoption to be filed before adoption is completed.

V. *Promotes the organization*, through boards of supervisors, of county welfare departments for proper expenditure and supervision of relief.

VI. *Holds hearings* in connection with all institutions and organizations under its supervision; issues compulsory process, requires the production of books and papers, and administers oaths.

VII. *Passes upon plans* for new buildings or parts of buildings of all institutions legally under the supervision of the board.

(The legal authorization for the foregoing duties is shown on the following page.)

DUTIES AND POWERS OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Duties and powers

Statutes

Inspection.

Supervision of all state, county, city, charitable, correctional and penal institutions -----	Statutes 1903, page 482, as amended by Statutes 1911, page 1334, and by Statutes 1915, page 847.
---	--

License.

Agencies which place children in homes either to board or for adoption must be licensed by this board -----	Statutes 1911, page 1087.
Maternity hospitals and homes and hospitals having maternity departments must be licensed by this board -----	Statutes 1913, page 73.
All institutions and homes where children are received and cared for must be licensed by this board -----	Statutes 1913, page 73.

Prescribing of Records.

This board prescribes records for county hospitals, almshouses, county jails and city prisons -----	Statutes 1913, page 682.
Board prescribes records for county outrelief systems -----	Statutes 1917, page 444.

Miscellaneous.

County boards of public welfare must file copies of all reports with this board -----	Statutes 1915, page 339.
Probation committees must file copies of all annual reports to the judge with this board prior to December 1 -----	Statutes 1915, page 1225.
Juvenile probation officers must file copies of all annual reports to the judge with this board prior to January 15 -----	Statutes 1915, page 1225.
Adult probation officers must file copies of all semiannual reports to the judge with this board -----	Penal Code, Section 1203, subdivision (j).
When a child has been relinquished by its parents or guardians for the purpose of adoption, a copy of the relinquishment must be filed with this board before adoption can be completed -----	Civil Code, Section 224.
Plans for new buildings or parts of buildings for any county or city institution under its supervision must be submitted to this board for approval -----	Statutes 1911, page 1334.
This board has the power to hold hearings in connection with the public institutions under its supervision, issue compulsory process, require the production of books and papers, and administer oaths -----	Statutes 1903, page 482.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE BOARD

Nearly twenty years ago, March 25, 1903, the legislature created the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The act creating the board limited its duties and powers to the public institutions. These duties and powers were neither administrative nor financial but supervisory. The wards of the state, confined in its several institutions, were already under the administrative control of the respective superintendents, while the financial interests of the state were under the inspection of the State Examiner. There was, however, another aspect of the care of these wards which the state recognized when it created the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The wards had been taken over by the state; they had been separated from their families and relatives by court action. Bonds had been broken and in most cases the wards had been removed far from their former homes. It was both wise and necessary that some individual or board representing those who were left behind should be charged with the duty of following the wards into their several institutions and reporting back that they were being properly cared for. This is a distinctly social work, it stresses the human side of a problem which on its two other sides is administrative and financial. It was clear that the work could be more satisfactorily done by a representative board than by any one individual. It was upon this theory that the State Board of Charities and Corrections comprising a membership of six unpaid citizens was created.

Hitherto, whenever difficulties arose in the state institutions or complaints were made the usual recourse was to a legislative committee with all the attendant stress and disturbance. Such a committee would from the nature of the case be casual and not especially familiar with the social work of such institutions. A state board on the other hand, permanent in its tenure, going quietly about among the institutions would gradually come to know them intimately and be constantly ready to make inspections and carry on investigations with the least possible disturbance to the institutions and anxiety to the interested relatives.

It is evident from the nature of the supervisory work of such a board as the State Board of Charities and Corrections, that it should possess the most complete independence in its investigations, findings and recommendations. It should not be under nor should it be a department of the board of finance or administration, but should be coordinate with them. The necessity of such independence is emphasized in a report, "A Valuation of a System for the Administration of State Institutions Through One Man Control as Operated in Illinois," which was made for the State Charities Aid Association of New York by Henry C. Wright, formerly First Deputy Commissioner of Charities of the City of New York. We quote from page 41 on this report as follows:

"A centralized form of government such as that in Illinois, so designed that it may be very good or very bad, needs some check, at least as applied to that division which deals with the welfare of the state wards. If that department goes bad, many thousands may suffer

without the knowledge of the public. There needs to be some independent informatory body of citizens whose affair it is to let the public know what is happening to patients and inmates under the care of the state. * * * The membership of a board with that function should be so constituted by method of appointment, or by length of term, that it will be entirely independent in its judgment. There should be no hesitancy in telling the public if the state's wards are faring badly."

In 1911, the people through legislative action extended the responsibility of the board to the care of homeless children, and in 1913 gave the board the responsibility of licensing all institutions and family boarding homes caring for dependent children. In 1917 the board was made responsible for the standards of relief and records in the county relief work.

Board.

Reverend Charles A. Ramm, now its president, has served on the board from the beginning, 1903, a period of twenty years. The other members, with the exception of Mr. Pendleton, who has served seven years, and of Mrs. Sloss, who has served three years, have served over eleven years.

The members are unpaid. They are chosen by the Governor to represent geographically the varying social needs of a state 750 miles long and 250 miles wide, and the varying religious viewpoints of its 60,182 wards who represent all religious faiths. They bring to their task the best of professional experience and training in social matters, a devotion and interest that is recorded in service.

The board is divided into committees as follows:

1. *Institutions*—Mrs. Bryant, Messrs. Haynes and Pendleton.
2. *Children*—Mrs. Sloss, Dr. Peixotto and Mrs. Bryant.
3. *County Organization*—Messrs. Pendleton, Ramm, Haynes.
4. *Research*—Dr. Peixotto, Messrs. Ramm and Haynes.

These committees meet regularly, the children's committee every Tuesday afternoon, the county committee and the institutions committee on call of the chairman.

The committee meetings have a regular order of business which includes reports of agents, the hearing of complaints against institutions and agencies, conferences with the directors over plans and programs, and action on licenses.

During this biennial period the board has lost a valuable worker in Miss Anita Eldridge who was with it over thirteen years. She first went east to a more responsible position in New Jersey. On her return to California she assumed the secretaryship of the State Conference of Social Work.

State institutions.

The responsibility of the board extends to a large and growing population in the state institutions. California through action of its suc-

cessive legislatures has assumed legal and financial responsibility for the care and custody of such persons as require more specialized care than the counties with their limited resources are equipped to provide. Therefore the county when the judge decides it is necessary, commits felons, the insane, the feeble-minded, women misdemeanants, the adult blind and wayward boys and girls to the State for custody, treatment and training.

As a result of this legislation, the state had in custody, June 30, 1922, 17,722 wards segregated in its 15 state institutions as follows:

- 3,760 felons in its two penitentiaries.
- 11,291 patients so demented as to be a menace to the safety of the community, in its six state hospitals for the insane.
- 1,600 children and adults so mentally defective as to be a menace to the community or to be unable to care or protect themselves, in its two state homes for the feeble-minded.
- 133 blind persons who are capable of industrial training in the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.
- 914 minors, boys and girls judged by the juvenile courts to be so wayward as to need special training, supervision and custody, in its three state schools.
- 24 women, misdemeanants deemed capable of reformation through industrial training, committed by the lower courts to the Industrial Farm for Women.

17,722

The administrative responsibility for these 17,722 wards of the state lies with the Director of Institutions; the financial responsibility with the Department of Finance and the responsibility for supervision with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

This board has worked on most cordial terms of cooperation with the Directors of the Department of Institutions, Mr. Ralph T. Fisher, Dr. John A. Reily and Mr. E. G. Twogood.

Progress has been made in the institutions in the last two years. There are many new buildings and an improvement in equipment. Our state institutions compare favorably with the institutions of other states. We are one of the few states to have uniform records in state hospitals; the last years have shown gratifying accomplishment in recreational facilities, occupational therapy, a lessening of restraint, an increased medical service and educational training. See report of Institutions Committee, page 17. Children's Department, page 51.

Children's Department.

In 1911 the legislature made the State Board of Charities and Corrections a licensing body responsible for the care of dependent children in institutions and family boarding homes when the children were not with their parents or guardians.

On June 30, 1922, this board through its license was responsible for:

104 institutions for children caring for-----	6,603 children
1792 family boarding homes caring for-----	2,706 children
1199 of these hold individual licenses; 593 are supervised by the 8 licensed child placing agencies.	
8 child-placing agencies—adoption work (893 homes)-----	896 children
296 maternity hospitals, departments and homes caring for-----	*1824 children
2200 institutions and homes caring for-----	12,029 children

*Estimated on bed capacity.

The number of homes and institutions, and the number of children in them, indicate the serious responsibility this board carries in licensing these institutions.

Legislation for the protection of children places California in the front rank of the states of the nation. As a result of this legislation, it has safeguarded the placing of children for adoption through its license of child-placing agencies; it has closed unfit boarding homes for children and the women illegally boarding the children have suffered court sentences in jail; through frequent inspections by board members and agents with consequent reports and conferences with directors, it has been successful in helping to bring many improvements in buildings, in equipment and in procedure into the children's institutions of California.

County Department.

The law makes this board responsible for the welfare of the dependent and the delinquent in the county. With the growth of the state, this is a rapidly increasing population. The reports from county officials show that at midnight on June 30, 1922, there were 8074 patients in county hospitals; during the year 56,111 patients passed through the hospitals. On that same date there were 1768 prisoners in the county jails; 32,812 passed through during the year. The auditors' reports (53 out of 58 counties) showed a total expenditure of \$2,265,984.02 for relief outside of institutions.

In order to provide for the intelligent expenditure of county funds and to insure proper care, custody and treatment for this large group, this board has stressed its county welfare department plan. This plan of organization is working successfully in twelve of the counties of California. It has attracted nation wide interest. (For report of County Committee, see page 111.)

The policy of this board is to help the local communities to carry their legal responsibilities and to conduct their welfare work at the highest standard. It keeps in touch with the counties in its inspections and through its "county letters." The board works with the organizations of the state. It has helped the institutions in their building plans by constructive criticism and suggestions.

Reviewing in its ten biennial reports the twenty years of service of this board we can see a record of accomplishment. Many of its legislative recommendations have been crystallized into legislative action. California has today such a solid basis of reasonable legislation for its social work that it is working its way towards a better protection of the children of the afflicted and of the aged.

The definite accomplishment of the board in the field of state institutions, of work for children and of county organization is best presented in the committee reports of the board which follow:

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Carrle Parsons Bryant.

Agent—Margaret F. Sirch, R.N.

- I. GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- II. STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Agnews State Hospital.....	Agnew
Mendocino State Hospital.....	Talmage
Napa State Hospital.....	Imola
Norwalk State Hospital.....	Norwalk
Stockton State Hospital.....	Stockton
Southern California State Hospital.....	Patton
- III. STATE HOMES FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Sonoma State Home.....	Eldridge
Pacific Colony.....	Walnut
- IV. STATE SCHOOLS.

Preston School of Industry.....	Waterman
Whittier State School.....	Whittier
California School for Girls.....	Ventura
- V. BUREAU OF JUVENILE RESEARCH.....Whittier
- VI. STATE PRISONS.

California State Prison.....	San Quentin
Folsom State Prison.....	Represa
- VII. REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS FOR ADULTS.

California Industrial Farm for Delinquent Women.....	Sonoma
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- VIII. STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

Industrial Home for the Adult Blind.....	Oakland
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- IX. PAROLES FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

I. GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

An amendment of the Political Code relating to a Department of Institutions, effective July, 1921, gave administrative control and direction of state institutions which hitherto had rested with separate boards of managers, to a director of institutions. This position has been filled by Mr. Ralph T. Fisher, August 1, 1921, to April 11, 1922; Dr. John A. Reily, April 11, 1922, to September 12, 1922; Mr. E. G. Twogood, since September 12, 1922.

There has been close cooperation between this board and the Director of Institutions, without overlapping. The state prisons were not included under this directorate. The function of the State Board of Charities and Corrections on inspection and report remained as before (see page 12, Sec. 3, Powers and Duties.)

The work of the board in the state institutions during this biennial period has been as heretofore under the direction of the chairman of Institutions Committee.

The complaints received during this biennial period of lack of care or harsh treatment of patients or inmates have been few. Two major investigations were conducted by this board, one of which resulted in

publicity and an open hearing; this at Sonoma State Home in November, 1921.

Public hearings are to be regretted from every point of view. They are distressing to relatives and disturbing to the morale of the entire group in the institution itself. The press was fair, just and non-sensational in its handling of the publicity.

Every complaint received is carefully inquired into by the board and report of findings made to the complainant. The board has been able to make adjustments that forestalled difficulties and friction. It has worked closely with the director and the superintendents for the good of the institutions.

The institutions have gone steadily forward in many ways.

It is to be regretted that provision for social service for the state hospitals has not been made.

Supplies and equipment in the state institutions, greatly depleted during the war, have, in the main, been restored to a pre-war basis, with many additional improvements.

During this biennial period, this board has passed on plans for new state buildings. Numerous recommendations have been made and accepted. The plans endorsed have been:

1. Completion of cottage for male tuberculars, Mendocino.
2. Receiving building, Stockton.
3. Farm cottage, Norwalk.
4. Receiving and treatment building, Norwalk.
5. Two cottages for patients, Southern California State Hospital.
6. Nursery building for boys, Sonoma State Home.
7. Remodeled school building, Whittier State School.
8. Hospital building, Industrial Farm for Women.
9. Two cottages for male and female patients, Norwalk.
10. Cottages 4 and 5, Preston School of Industry.
11. Honor cottage for girls, Sonoma State Home.

Notwithstanding increased capacity in almost all of the state institutions, there is an acute condition of overcrowding, especially in hospitals for the insane.

A comparison of population in state institutions for 1912 and 1922 shows an increase in the state hospitals of 3362 patients. The total population in excess of the planned capacity in all state institutions on June 30, 1922, was 1537; of this number 1430 were patients in the state hospitals for the insane.

II. STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The following recommendations and suggestions have been made to superintendents of state institutions and have formed the program for the past biennial period of the State Board of Charities and Corrections:

- a. The standardization of state hospital records.
- b. The expansion of occupational therapy in all state hospitals.
- c. The minimum use of restraint.
- d. Increased provision for recreation, library privilege and outdoor exercise for patients.
- e. Better physical care of patients—increased dental work.

- f.* Affiliation of state hospitals with accredited training schools for nurses.
- g.* Adequate provision for the care of the criminal insane.
- h.* Changes in the State Lunacy Law pertaining to the transfer of patients to state hospitals.
- i.* Psychiatric social service with increased supervision of paroled patients. Establishment of psychiatric clinics.
- j.* Better provision for general care of psychopathic patients pending hearing as to their sanity.
- k.* Provision for segregation and treatment of drug addicts.

a. Standardization of state hospital records.

The state hospitals for the insane have been using uniform and standardized records for two years. These forms were presented to the superintendents in conference by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and are proving satisfactory.

b. The expansion of occupational therapy in all state hospitals.

The board has urged occupational therapy and has had the privilege of witnessing excellent results. To see patients formerly known as most destructive, quietly engaged in creating instead of destroying is a never-to-be-forgotten sight. The work has grown in each state hospital to the full extent of its financial allowance and classroom capacity.

Agnews has introduced occupation in the wards, where the attendants instruct and supervise, this in addition to the regular class work in the industrial department.

Mendocino has enlarged its classroom for women workers. Machinery for the manufacture of shoes has been installed, and work will soon begin. An industrial building is greatly needed.

A school of occupational therapy for ex-service men is maintained in this institution by the U. S. Veterans' Bureau.

Napa has, during the past biennial period, instituted an industrial department for men patients, including brush, broom and rug making, toys and shoe manufacture. The art classes for the women patients have long ranked among the best in the state institutions. Plans for a building to house the industries are now being drawn. This will include: Shoe shop, tailor shop, sewing rooms, mattress shop, brush, broom and rug shop, print shop, toy shop, woodwork (making and repairing furniture) basketry, and textile department, hosiery and shoe string machines. A print shop is also included.

Norwalk has established occupational therapy during the past two years. A temporary industrial building has been erected in which brooms, brushes, mats, tables and many other useful articles used about the institution are manufactured. The art department for women patients has been very active.

Stockton, pioneer in occupational therapy, has increased the number of patients, both men and women, assigned to this department. Many new industries have been instituted. Four teachers are engaged by this institution in the reeducation of patients.

Southern California, also a pioneer in occupational therapy, has grown apace. The industrial building, opened in 1917, swarms with activities. Work therapy in the different cottages under the matrons is successfully featured for both men and women patients.

The money obtained from sale of articles, after deducting cost of materials, is used by the different hospitals for the amusement fund.

c. The minimum use of restraint.

A comparative study in all state hospitals shows a decrease in the use of mechanical restraint.

The increased use of occupational therapy, in conjunction with hydrotherapy, and increased hours out of doors as well as the provision of cottages with screen porch type of dormitories, have all been factors toward this reduction.

There has been an extension of the use of open wards in several of the hospitals.

d. Increased provision for recreation, library privilege and outdoor exercise for patients.

All of the hospitals have provided additional facilities for recreation and amusement. There has been a marked effort on the part of the superintendents to increase the hours out-of-doors, especially for the inert, low-grade patients and to stimulate them to some form of physical exercise.

Increased provision in the way of compounds, benches and summer houses has been made by the hospitals to provide greater time in the open air; swings, teeter boards, slides and rings have been added.

There is constant need of stimulating the attendants in charge of the outdoor groups in order to create activities for the patients. They as well as the patients become apathetic.

In several of the hospitals progress has been made in supplying active diversional amusements, baseball, basket ball, volley ball, medicine ball, croquet, quoits and indoor baseball. Instructors in physical culture are now employed by several institutions. Moving pictures have become of regular weekly or semi-weekly occurrence; several of the hospitals have instituted afternoon and evening showings. Player pianos and graphophones have been added to several of the wards in southern California State Hospital.

There has been little increase in circulating library equipment. Circulation in the wards of current, especially pictorial, magazines, has brought joy to many patients. We believe that a plan for the establishment of a weekly library day would be well received by patients capable of reading. The books should be brought into the wards in portable racks for weekly exchange.

e. Better physical care of patients—increased dental work.

Agents of the board during their residence in hospitals have given special attention to the physical care of patients.

There has been a noticeable improvement; we find better condition of beds, cleaner clothing and more frequent baths, and an effort to get helpless patients out of bed into wheel chairs. This is due in part to the release of nurses at the close of the war, and to the repeated recommendations of this board upon a standardized service in nursing and attendants.

There is an improved service of food, and a better tray service with greater care in the feeding of helpless patients.

The care of bed patients in our state hospitals is remarkably good. Only the unrelaxed watchfulness by day and night, with constant changing of the patients, prevents the occurrence of pressure sores formerly so common.

All able to be moved are put in wheel chairs daily. This class of patients receives daily baths and many stimulating rubbings of back and shoulders and other points of contact where pressure sores occur if uncared for.

During the war period the supplies and equipment for the care of patients became noticeably depleted, especially the linen supply. This lack has now been met.

Resident dentists are now on the staff of several hospitals. Many of the patients show remarkable nutritional gain after dental work has been completed.

f. Affiliation of state hospitals with accredited training schools for nurses.

It is to be regretted that little or no progress has been made in this direction.

There is no class of patient who can be benefited more by tactful and intelligent nursing than the mentally ill, or where greater possibilities are open for the nurse. Notwithstanding this, class after class of nurses is graduated from the training schools of our general hospitals, knowing little or nothing of psychopathic nursing. The training schools have been slow in affiliating with the state hospitals.

Several of our state hospitals meet the requirements of having specially-trained registered graduates in charge of the nursing.

The director of the State Bureau of Registration of Nurses is keenly alive to the need of the addition of psychiatric nursing to the curriculum of California training schools for nurses, and we have every reason to believe that during the coming biennial period this need will be met by an affiliation of the large training schools with the state hospitals; if not by affiliation, then by the institution of post-graduate classes in the state hospitals or an exchange affiliation between state hospitals and training schools.

g. Adequate provision for the care of the criminal insane.

The present system of caring for the criminal insane in our state hospitals is very unsatisfactory, for the reason that the buildings are not constructed so as to provide segregation, safe custody, and proper facilities for the exercise and outside life so necessary for the patient's health and mental welfare. Specially constructed buildings and grounds are necessary.

Escapes from state hospitals of criminal insane have been frequent; murders and maiming of innocent citizens have sometimes followed, because of the failure to provide the safeguarding necessary for this type. These patients should be segregated in a group by themselves in a separate building, thereby reducing the problem of caring for them in the state hospitals, where they are a menace to other patients and to the public by their frequent escapes from custody.

Inasmuch as the necessity of segregation of this type of patient has become apparent, a separate unit on or near the grounds of some one of the state hospitals seems to be the most practical means of meeting the need.

h. Changes in the state lunacy law pertaining to the transfer of patients to state hospitals.

Changes in the present law which prescribes that insane persons shall be conveyed to state hospitals by a sheriff, or his deputy, were advocated in the board's recommendation in the biennial report of 1914-1916, also 1916-1918, and again 1918-1920.

California's law reads: "It is further ordered and directed that -----, sheriff of the ----- county of -----, take, convey and deliver said ----- to the proper authorities of said hospital, to be held and confined therein as an insane person."

Restraint is left to the judgment of the deputy sheriff conveying the patient. To the average deputy all insane are potentially dangerous, therefore safer restrained.

This method of transferring the patient to the hospital, conveyed by the sheriff as a prisoner, restrained and excited, often because of the restraint, in itself creates fear and makes recovery more difficult. The patient should be conveyed as a sick person, by nurse or trained attendants, to the hospital to which he is assigned.

In order to bring about humane, modern methods of conveying these patients to the hospitals, a corrective measure prepared by the California Psychopathic Association and heartily endorsed by this board was presented to the legislature of 1921, but at that time failed of passage. It is the hope of this board that such a measure will be adopted in the near future.

If nurses or attendants can be furnished by the hospital to which the patient is committed, the measure will prove economical as well as humane.

i. Psychiatric social service with increased supervision of paroled patients.

California has made little progress in establishing an adequate parole system with provision of psychiatric social service workers in its state hospitals. The State Board of Charities and Corrections again urges the establishment of this most important feature of community welfare. (See Sec. IX of this report—Paroles from State Institutions, page 44.) The department would more than pay for itself.

Neuro-psychiatric clinics. Recent returns (see page 50) from questionnaires show promising growth in the establishment of these clinics. Many others are needed; these clinics should be as readily available as clinics for bodily ills.

This board recommends the establishment of neuro-psychiatric clinics for out patients in connection with all of the state hospitals.

j. Provision for care of psychopathic patients pending a hearing as to their sanity.

California counties, with few exceptions, are furnishing indifferent care to patients held on insanity charges, and to the indigent senile patients in their charge. Orange County has completed a psychiatric unit. In Los Angeles County, special attention is given to the care and treatment of persons under observation as to their sanity or awaiting hearing on a lunacy charge. The psychopathic hospital provides *court* rooms, separate rooms for patients, sitting rooms, outdoor courts,

medical service and hydrotherapy treatment for all patients either under observation or awaiting transfer to state hospitals. Observation and treatment for a period of not less than ten days, often for a much longer period, results in diminishing in a marked degree the number of patients committed to the state hospital, as the following table shows:

Los Angeles County Psychopathic Hospital.

	1920	1921	1922
Number admissions.....	1,665	1,897	2,254
Number committed to state hospitals.....	639	705	842
Number disposed of without commitment.....	977	1,147	1,380

Employment of county psychopathic probation officers. (Psychopathic Parole Act, Sec. 2167b, Lunacy Law, 1913.)

This office may be created in any county in this State by the board of supervisors thereof. The appointment is made by the judge of the Superior Court.

The psychopathic parole officer looks into the social history and environment of every alleged mentally sick or insane person prior to the court hearing. At the discretion of the judge, the patient may be paroled to this officer instead of being committed to one of the state hospitals, thus, not only effecting a saving of the taxpayers' money, but also enabling many persons to support themselves and their families.

The following report shows to what extent patients apprehended as insane may be provided for outside of the state hospitals. Out of 715 patients, only 41 were committed to state hospitals. The treatment of a patient frequently means the treatment of his whole domestic and economic situation.

Report of the Psychopathic Parole Officer of Los Angeles County for Year Ending December 31, 1921.

Insane patients paroled—Women.....	366
Men.....	295
Inebriates and narcotics—Women.....	20
Men.....	23
Feeble-minded—Girls.....	2
Boys.....	9
	715

First Disposition of Cases:

Sent to Rest Haven.....	80
Other homes and sanitariums.....	267
Home on parole.....	225
Sent east to friends.....	86
Sent to medical ward.....	20
Sent to county farm.....	25
Sent to Soldiers' Home.....	6
Sent to Sonoma State Home.....	3
Sent to county jail.....	1
Sent to Juvenile Hall.....	2
	715

Final Disposition of Cases:

Sent to Norwalk.....	11	
Sent to Patton.....	29	
Sent to county farm.....	19	
Sent to Sonoma State Home.....	7	
Sent to Pacific Colony.....	1	
Sent to Mendocino.....	1	
Died.....	38	
Dismissed as recovered.....	223	
Sent out of state and dismissed.....	116	
Still on parole.....	270	
		715
Visits paid to patients at their homes and at sanitariums.....	3,227	
Interviews and reports at office by patients and relatives.....	3,318	
Letters and telegrams.....	1,244	
Written reports and court orders.....	801	
Days spent in court.....	120	
Total number of patients on parole.....	500	

k. Drug Addicts and Alcoholics in State Hospitals.

On June 30, 1922, there were under custody 44 alcoholics and 88 drug addicts in the state hospitals and 4 alcoholics and 13 drug addicts at the Industrial Farm for Women. As a rule the care and treatment of these classes of patients is fraught with trouble and disturbance of other patients as no facilities exist for their segregation.

During the quarterly conference of the superintendents of state institutions, held during the state conference of social work in San Diego, April, 1922, it was the consensus of opinion, after full discussion of the problem of hospitalization of drug addicts, that the control of the situation lay, not in creating separate institutions for drug addicts, but in federal control of the manufacture and distribution of narcotic drugs; that it is more of a police than a medical problem in the state at this time; that short commitments were a waste of time and money; that with the exception of high-grade people with intellectual interests permanent cures are very few.

A study of the number of alcoholics in the state hospitals from 1915 to 1922 (see page 50) shows a marked decrease for men and women inebriates starting in 1918 and continuing through 1921 with a slight increase for 1922. In 1917 there were 306 inebriates in the six state hospitals, 151 or about one-half of those registered during the previous year, in 1918, 141 in 1919, 48 in 1920, 19 in 1921 and 44 in 1922.

The number of inebriates for the three years of 1915, 1916 and 1917 had varied only slightly: 337 in 1915, 334 in 1916 and 306 in 1917, so that the drop to 19 in 1921 is very marked.

The drug addicts show a fairly similar drop, although the figures for these cases are not as complete owing to the fact that the monthly census bulletins did not report them as a separate group until 1921.

However, a special inquiry made in 1920 showed that there were 96 drug addicts in the six state hospitals in 1918, 139 in 1919, 73 in 1920, 60 in 1921 and 88 in 1922. There were, however, 13 women drug addicts in 1922 in the Industrial Farm for Women.

Following is a summary of information concerning the several state hospitals for the insane:

AGNEWS STATE HOSPITAL.

Agnew, Santa Clara County, California

Date of opening, 1888.

Advisory Board.

T. S. Montgomery-----Garden City Bank, San Jose
 Dr. Wm. S. Van Dalsem-----Twohy Building, San Jose
 W. L. Biebrach-----40 W. San Antonio street, San Jose
 Frank S. Benson-----302 First National Bank, San Jose

Resident Officers.

Leonard Stocking, M.D.-----Superintendent
 E. W. Mullen, M.D.-----First Assistant
 Jas. A. Cutting, M.D.-----Assistant
 Effie A. Stevenson, M.D.-----Assistant
 Henry W. Whisman, M.D.-----Assistant
 M. C. Hawley, M.D.-----Assistant
 F. Proescher, M.D.-----Pathologist

Number of patients June 30, 1922-----Men 980; women 797; total 1777
 Capacity -----men 847; women 631; total 1478
 Number of employees-----men 127; women 80; total 207

Total acreage of ground, 320.87.

Hospital is located seven miles north of San Jose, forty miles south of San Francisco, and may be reached by Southern Pacific Railroad.

Telephone, San Jose No. 1728.

Visiting days: Every day. Hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL.

Talmage, Mendocino County, California.

Date of opening, 1893.

Advisory Board.

Alfred Greenebaum-----15 Stuart street, San Francisco
 Ralph Grover-----470 Thirteenth street, Oakland
 Thomas P. Boyd-----Freitas Building, San Rafael
 B. J. Patocchi-----Petaluma
 P. I. Lancaster-----Los Altos

Resident Officers.

Donald R. Smith, M.D.-----Superintendent
 M. J. Rowe, M.D.-----First Assistant
 R. O. LeBaron, M.D.-----Assistant
 F. A. Irmen, M.D.-----Assistant
 Alice S. Cutler, M.D.-----Assistant

Number of patients June 30, 1922-----men 898; women 335; total 1233
 Capacity -----men 863; women 349; total 1212
 Number of employees-----men 118; women 54; total 172

Total acreage of grounds, 1022.32.

Hospital may be reached by Northwestern Pacific Railway from Sausalito to Ukiah, thence to Talmage by taxi.

Telephone No. 18.

Visiting days: Every day. Hours: 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.

NAPA STATE HOSPITAL.

Imola, Napa County, California.

Date of opening, November, 1875.

Advisory Board.

W. L. Lane.....543 Sixth street, Richmond
 C. G. McDaniel.....5660 College avenue, Oakland
 W. D. Pennycook.....Vallejo
 H. D. McCurry, Postmaster.....Sacramento
 (Vacancy)

Resident Officers.

*A. C. Matthews, M.D.....Superintendent
 G. W. Ogden, M.D.....First Assistant
 J. B. Rogers, M.D.....Assistant
 E. F. Donnelly, M.D.....Assistant
 Lena G. Miller, M.D.....Assistant
 Eva Rawlings, M.D.....Assistant
 W. F. Pritchard, M.D.....Assistant
 R. B. Kershaw, M.D.....Assistant
 N. T. McArthur.....Resident Pathologist

Number of patients June 30, 1922.....men 1,407; women 1,148; total 2,555
 Capacity.....men 1,070; women 871; total 1,941
 Number of employees.....men 240; women 131; total 371

Total acreage of grounds, 1906.

Hospital is one and one-half miles from the city of Napa, and may be reached by electric road from Vallejo to hospital, or by auto stage.

Telephone No. 249.

Visiting days: Every day in the year. Hours: 10 to 12 m., 2 to 4 p.m.

*Dr. J. M. Scanland was appointed superintendent December 1, 1922, to succeed Dr. Matthews.

NORWALK STATE HOSPITAL.

Norwalk, Los Angeles County, California.

Date of opening, February 15, 1916.

Advisory Board.

Dr. G. D. Jennings.....Covina
 John N. Anderson, Attorney.....Santa Ana
 W. S. James.....520 Shatto place, Los Angeles
 Dr. H. G. Brainerd.....Pacific Mutual Building, Los Angeles
 O. H. Barr.....Santa Ana

Resident Officers.

C. F. Applegate, M.D.....Superintendent
 C. E. Sisson, M.D.....First Assistant
 E. V. Emery, M.D.....Assistant
 Mary V. Church, M.D.....Assistant
 W. H. Worley, M.D.....Assistant

Number of patients June 30, 1922.....men 386; women 254; total 640
 Capacity.....men 294; women 229; total 523
 Number of employees.....men 78; women 60; total 138

Total acreage of grounds, 337.71.

The hospital is one and one-third miles north of Norwalk; four and one-half miles south of Whittier; fifteen miles from Los Angeles. It may be reached by Whittier boulevard and Telegraph road.

Telephone, Downey No. 1121.

Visiting days: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Hours: 2 to 4 p.m.

STOCKTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.

Date of opening, April 30, 1851.

Advisory Board.

W. B. Nutter.....Stockton Savings and Loan Building, Stockton
 F. J. Dietrich.....26 South San Joaquin street, Stockton
 Dr. Ellis Harbert.....Hotel Stockton, Stockton
 A. G. Keagle.....446 West Magnolia street, Stockton
 P. F. Pacheco.....Aitaville

Resident Officers.

Fred P. Clark, M.D.....Superintendent
 Margaret H. Smyth, M.D.....First Assistant
 H. E. Sanderson, M.D.....Assistant
 A. H. McLeish, M.D.....Assistant
 F. S. Marnell, M.D.....Assistant
 Grace McCoskey, M.D.....Assistant
 F. J. Conzelmann, M.D.....Assistant
 S. J. Tuggle, M.D.....Assistant
 N. E. Williamson, M.D.....Assistant

Number of patients June 30, 1922.....men 1,533; women 1,063; total 2,596
 Capacity.....men 1,567; women 998; total 2,565
 Number of employees.....men 212; women 150; total 362
 Total acreage of ground, hospital property, 1,204.66
 Sherman Island, 350.00
 Total.....1,554.66

The hospital may be reached by Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, and Western Pacific Railroads.

Telephone No. 2135.

Visiting days: Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Hours: 9 to 11.30 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL.

Patton, San Bernardino County, California.

Date of opening, August 23, 1893.

Advisory Board.

H. McPhee.....Santa Paula
 W. C. Barth.....Corona
 Austin Park.....Redlands
 J. C. Jones.....Etiwanda
 W. B. Clancy.....Riverside

Resident Officers.

Dr. Jno. A. Reilly.....Superintendent
 Dr. Edwin Wayte.....First Assistant
 Dr. G. M. Webster.....Assistant
 Dr. S. B. Pond.....Assistant
 Dr. E. W. Meyer.....Assistant
 Dr. H. S. Blossom.....Assistant
 Dr. F. F. Williams.....Assistant
 Dr. Mary E. Beull.....Assistant
 Dr. Pearl S. Waters.....Assistant

Number of patients June 30, 1922.....men 1,344; women 1,146; total 2,490
 Capacity.....men 1,150; women 1,050; total 2,200
 Number of employees.....men 170; women 140; total 310

Total acreage of grounds, 456.08.

The hospital is six miles out of San Bernardino, and may be reached by Santa Fe and Pacific Electric trains, or by bus.

Telephone, San Bernardino No. 933.

Visiting days: To see patients, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. every day. Sunday visiting limited to immediate relatives. To inspect wards each week day, 2 to 4 p.m.

Dr. John A. Reilly on leave as Director of State Institutions, April 11 to September 12, 1922.

III. STATE HOMES FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

The program of the State Board of Charities and Corrections in the state homes during the past biennium has featured :

Increased housing facilities for defectives.

Increased parole with provision for adequate supervision by field workers.

The establishment of psychological clinics by educational centers, courts, and welfare agencies.

Increased facilities in the state homes for recreation and physical education.

Increased physical and surgical care; the removal, as far as possible, of physical handicaps.

Provision for additional inmates has been slight; a cottage for school girls was opened at Sonoma State Home during this biennial period.

Parole of wards industrially trained has been substantially increased under field workers who furnish outside supervision.

There has been steady progress in the establishment of psychological clinics. Recent questionnaires sent out by this board brought in total returns of 14 available clinics throughout the state. (See page 50 for list.)

Three Community Service Clinics are maintained by the Red Cross and staffed by the physicians of the Sonoma State Home at Santa Rosa, Petaluma, and Healdsburg. The development of clinics by educational centers is growing apace.

Early recognition in some of our city schools of mentally defective children, their segregation in small groups in special development rooms where tests are made to determine their social and vocational abilities, the further care and education according to each child's abilities furnish today the most hopeful note in planning state care of the feeble-minded.

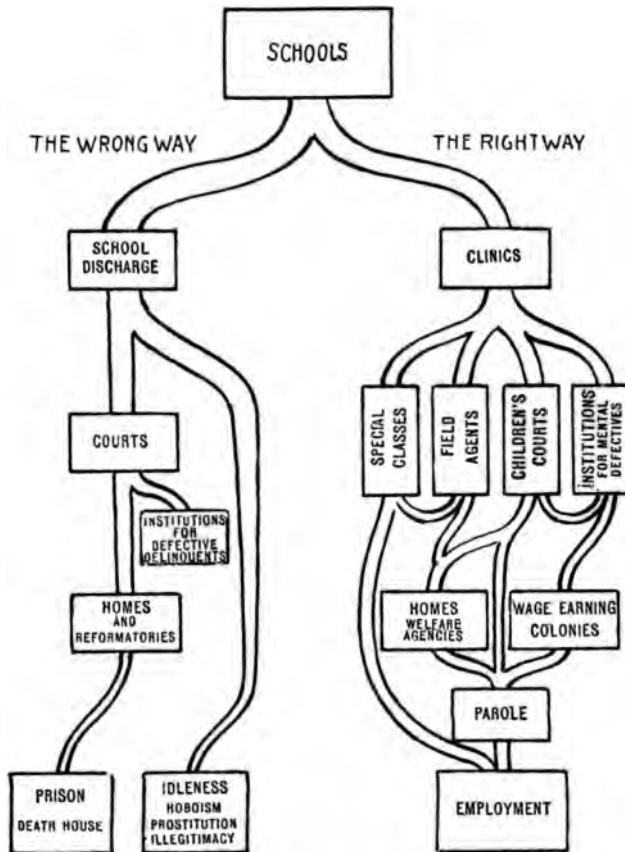
The following excerpts from "State Care, Training, and Education of Mental Defectives," by Pierce Bailey, M.D., chairman, New York State Commission for Mental Defectives, together with the graphic chart express most clearly the "wrong way" and the "right way" of planning for care, training and education of the mentally defective:

"The provisions for mental defectives, once the public grasps the importance of them, are destined to become an exclusive function of each individual state. The same reasons that have proved valid for the state care of the insane exist for the state care of defectives. The program is complicated, involving the cooperation of many different departments, such as various courts, boards of education, etc.; it is extended and is especially important in rural communities."

"The beginning, of course, is in the schools. It is in them that the mental defective inevitably comes to light, and it is during the school years alone that constructive efforts have some chance of being successful."

The chart follows:

PLAN OF CARE, TRAINING AND EDUCATION



Recreation and physical education have received strong stimulus by the employment of three recreational instructors at Sonoma State Home.

Additional recreation yards and regular instruction have been provided for lower grade inmates.

A housed "merry-go-round," with musical attachment, has been one of the most popular amusements.

Sterilization of the mentally unfit is considered part of the welfare work at Sonoma. During the past two years, 241 operations for this purpose were performed.

Few, if any, paroles of adult inmates are granted without this measure of safeguarding.

Summary information and short reports on the two state institutions caring for the feeble-minded—Sonoma State Home and Pacific Colony—follow:

SONOMA STATE HOME.

Eldridge, Sonoma County, California.

Date of opening, 1886.

Advisory Board.

Robert A. Poppe	-----	Sonoma
C. E. Haven	-----	515 Mission street, San Francisco
C. A. Wright	-----	815 McDonald avenue, Santa Rosa
C. O. Dunbar	-----	Santa Rosa
(Vacancy)		

Resident Officers.

Dr. F. O. Butler	-----	Superintendent
Dr. Herman W. Covey	-----	First Assistant
Dr. Florence P. Chapman	-----	Assistant
Dr. J. C. Johnstone	-----	Assistant
Dr. George Ordahl	-----	Psychologist

Number of patients June 30, 1922 ----- men 791; women 779; total 1,570
Capacity ----- men 835; women 783; total 1,618
Number of employees ----- men 101; women 93; total 194

Total acreage of ground, 2740.

The home is located at Eldridge, Sonoma County, about fifty miles north of San Francisco. It can be reached by Southern Pacific Railroad from Oakland or Northwestern Pacific Railroad from Sausalito.

Telephone No. 29-F-2.

Visiting days: Saturday. Hours: 2 to 4 p.m.

SONOMA STATE HOME.

Under the immediate guidance of Dr. George Ordahl, psychologist and educational director, Sonoma has added materially to its educational facilities.

Placements in school and in institutional industries are based on the recommendations of the psychologists according to the inmate's ability to profit from the experience gained.

Under a principal there are now ten teachers conducting the following divisions:

Plain sewing and cooking department.

Weaving and simple handiwork and general fancy work department.
Band, orchestra and community singing department.

Kindergarten for inmates of intelligence level below chronological age of ten years. Special training for high grade idiots and low imbeciles.

Special training for paroles.

Systematic examination, psychological and educational, is made to determine the sort of training whereby each inmate may be developed.

Recent statistics show that at Sonoma the educable group is greatly in minority. A plan has been suggested by the chairman of the Institutions Committee whereby organized counties would provide the necessary care required by custodial cases, thus relieving the state school of at least a portion of the noneducable group and opening the way for its greater use as a training center for those who could later be returned under extra-institutional supervision, as useful members of their communities. With the completion of additional buildings at Pacific Colony this plan could well be carried out.

Sonoma State Home needs:

New hospital building with equipment.

Alterations to present hospital building so as to provide receiving and isolation departments.

Additional cottages for inmates.

Additional provision for housing employees.

Provision for industrial building (second floor Madrona Hall planned for this use).

Alterations in school room on ground floor.

Provision of shower baths and dressing rooms in gymnasium.

General repairs, new floors, in many places about the institution.

PACIFIC COLONY.

Walnut, Los Angeles County, California.

Date of opening, March 20, 1921.

Advisory Board.

Newton W. Thompson-----Title and Trust Building, Los Angeles

Mrs. Herbert A. Cable-----Woman's Athletic Club, Los Angeles

Mrs. Caroline Rice Dyer-----Claremont

C. E. Sisson, M.D.-----Acting Superintendent.

Number of inmates-----men 30; women none; total 30

Capacity-----men 35; women none; total 35

Number of employees-----men 6; women 3; total 9

Total acreage of ground, 1012.

Institution is three miles northeast of Walnut, and seven miles west of Pomona, one and six-tenths miles off of main boulevard. May be reached by automobile.

Telephone, Suburban 48.

Visiting days: Every day. Hours: Every afternoon.

PACIFIC COLONY.

Purpose: For the care and training of the mentally defective and epileptic of Southern California.

The legislature of 1917 passed the enabling act for the creation of Pacific Colony for mental defectives and epileptics with an appropriation of \$250,000. Governor Stephens appointed as trustees, Mrs. J. Power Flint (since deceased), Mrs. Dane Coolidge (resigned), and Mr. Newton Thompson. Mrs. Caroline Rice Dyer of Pomona and Mrs. Herbert Cable were later appointed to the board.

In 1919 the land was secured. One tract of 800 acres is about four miles from Pomona near Spadra and Walnut stations on the Pacific Electric Railway, and another tract of 200 acres on the highway. The building site on the 800-acre tract is one and a quarter miles from the highway, entered by right of way through the farm land of which the colony is a part. The old Spanish name for this tract was "Villacita." The land slopes gently upward from the highway to the foothills which encircle it.

There is some question as to the adequacy of the water supply to be obtained on the 800-acre tract. It has been proved, however, that the 200-acre tract can furnish an abundant water supply. Much of this is fertile orchard land.

In 1920 Dr. George L. Wallace of Wrentham State School (Mass.), accepted the invitation of the trustees to visit California and consult with them regarding plans for the new institution. At this time the

building plans for the first unit were accepted by the board of trustees and later endorsed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

This unit includes administration and service buildings, dormitories and officers' quarters, connected so as to form a single structure 400 feet long. It is finished in plaster both inside and out. The wings extend so as to form a court which is used as a playground.

On March 20, 1921, Pacific Colony was opened. Nineteen grown boys who were chosen as workers from the moron and epileptic groups were vocationally trained and immediately became helpers in establishing the institution by building roads, planting orchards, truck gardens and assisting in domestic duties.

A small herd of seven milch cows, tuberculin tested, was added in 1921.

Pacific Colony has never had a permanent superintendent. In April, 1920, Dr. W. C. Rappleye of the University of California, assisted the trustees in directing the work, after which Mr. C. W. Peck, executive secretary to the board of trustees, served in the capacity of superintendent until July, 1921. Following this, Mr. Fred C. Nelles, superintendent of Whittier State School, acted in a supervisory capacity until June, 1922, when Director of Institutions Dr. John A. Reily gave Dr. C. E. Sisson, assistant superintendent of Norwalk State Hospital, the additional duty of supervising Pacific Colony.

The outstanding needs of the institution are:

1. A resident superintendent.
2. The development of a generous building program.
3. Provision for industrial training.
4. Provision of facilities for organized play.

IV. STATE SCHOOLS.

Programs pertaining to health, education and play have been stressed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections in their work in the state schools. Results of former recommendations are evidenced by the following:

Physicians and graduate nurses in residence.

Isolation of all newcomers until after complete physical examination and clinical tests.

Increased hospital equipment.

Increased provision for segregation and treatment of inmates with communicable diseases.

Provision for segregation of the mentally deficient and morally delinquent.

Largely increased facilities for recreation and competitive athletics.

The development of a better educational system, based on psychological and sociological findings.

The maintenance of adequate record system.

A recent study of the records of the Preston School of Industry and San Quentin made by this board gives the following facts: that there were 782 boys under twenty-one in custody in these two institutions; 426 in Preston, and 356 in San Quentin; that the ages were as follows:

	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21 years	No record of age	Total
Number in Preston-----	15	75	99	79	81	18	1	58	426
Number in San Quentin---	0	1	9	18	78	130	120	0	356

That out of a total of 782 boys in both institutions, 609 were born in America and 173 were of foreign birth; that San Francisco and Alameda counties were relatively low in commitments as is shown in the following:

County	Population	In Preston	In San Quentin
Los Angeles-----	936,438	132	93
San Francisco-----	506,676	23	8
Alameda-----	344,127	33	11
*Solano-----	40,602	1	22
Imperial-----	43,383	7	22
Fresno-----	128,779	15	22
San Diego-----	112,248	24	26

That the previous occupations both in Preston and San Quentin were largely unskilled blind-alley trades; that 139 of the 426 boys in Preston have a record of previous institutional experience. We know from previous studies, based on interviews with the boys as well as upon a study of the case histories, that many more than the 139 recorded have been previously in other institutions; that a large percentage of the boys in Preston, as a group, show retarded mentality. The 356 boys under 21 in San Quentin, should be in a reformatory, and not with older felons; they might be placed together with many of the older boys in Preston who require the more rigid discipline of a reformatory. Their presence in Preston interferes with the possibilities for industrial training of the younger and more tractable boys.

By bringing the two groups at Preston and San Quentin together and by adding some of the men 22 and 23 years of age in San Quentin, the state could centralize its efforts on a constructive program for this most difficult group of offenders.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

Waterman, Amador County, California.

Date of opening, 1893.

Advisory Board.

Laurence Edwards-----	Stockton
Wm. Snyder-----	Jackson
W. H. Chestnutwood-----	Stockton

Resident Staff.

O. H. Close-----	Superintendent
E. D. Smith-----	Educational Director
W. O. Solomon, M.D.-----	Physician and Surgeon
Herbert Papanoe-----	Psychologist

Seven teachers.

Number of boys in school June 30, 1922, 447; capacity, 400; number of employees: men 76; women 34; total 110.

Total acreage of grounds, 725.

School is reached via Galt from Sacramento and San Francisco.

Telephone, No. 17W.

Visiting days: Any day in the year at any reasonable hour.

*Due to Navy Yard.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.

Purpose: To re-educate boys from sixteen to twenty-one, who have been committed by the juvenile courts.

Progress during the past biennial period has included better facilities for hospital care; new operating room equipment; the segregation of all new comers until after complete medical examination, including laboratory tests; provision for isolation of boys with infectious diseases and for an increased amount of corrective surgical work.

The provision of an educational and occupational director makes it possible to place boys for trade instruction, according to mental capacity and physical fitness. Special attention is given to personality adjustment. Academic instruction is maintained by a corps of seven certified teachers under an educational director.

The development of the farm and improvement of the water system are worthy of note. Thirty acres of orchard land were planted last year. A good truck garden has been developed on the land purchased in 1921. It is now possible to supply in generous quantity fresh, green vegetables heretofore lacking in this institution's menus. The brick-kiln has been re-established in connection with the disciplinary department.

Recreation, under a full-time expert director, plays a strong part in the physical rehabilitation of the boy, and is also the "safety valve" for pent-up energy and emotion. Various competitive games are organized, especially football and baseball. Moving pictures are shown weekly and special entertainments are given by outside talent. The school library facilities have been increased—one of the teachers serves half time as librarian.

Provision has been made for a new laundry building; a machine shop is planned. There has been reconstruction of the kitchen and dining-rooms.

The present needs are:

General repair of buildings.

New shop equipment, motors, machinery, etc.

New school building.

Provision for separate reformatory department for segregation and employment of irresponsible and incorrigible wards.

Building for sewing rooms and tailor shop.

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

Whittier, Los Angeles County, California.

Date of opening, July 1, 1891.

Advisory Board.

R. F. Pearson	Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles
P. F. Cogswell	County Board of Supervisors Los Angeles
K. B. Kennedy	Whittier News, Whittier

Resident Officers.

Fred C. Nelles.....	Superintendent
Herbert E. Tebbetts, M.D.....	Physician (Resident of Whittier)
J. H. Williams, Ph.D.....	Psychologist
Julia Matthews, A.M.....	Psychologist
K. M. Cowdery, A.M.....	Occupational Director
Lowry S. Howard.....	Assistant to Superintendent

Number of inmates: Boys 305; capacity, boys 250; number of employees, men 72; women 25 (includes personnel of Research Staff, 2 men, 6 women).

Total acreage of ground, 204.

School is located 14 miles from Los Angeles on county highway. May be reached by Pacific Electric Railway or Motor Transit Company bus.

Telephone: Nos. 12 and 984.

Visiting days: For public Thursday, Hours: 1 to 4 p.m. For relatives of boys, Saturday, Hours: 1 to 4 p.m., Sunday, 9 to 4.30 p.m.

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL.

Purpose: An educational institution for boys committed by the juvenile court between the ages of 8 and 16 years. It provides custody and vocational, social, and moral training for their ultimate readjustment to social life. It maintains the California Bureau of Juvenile Research for "the scientific study of juvenile delinquency, mental deficiency and related problems."

Under the guidance of the superintendent, a new spirit has been developed in the school, with a complete change of attitude of the boys toward the school and the state, and of the employees toward the boys. A spirit of confidence, friendship, cooperation supplants fear and distrust. Repression has been displaced by opportunity for expression. Supervision is supplanting guarding; opportunity is replacing punishment.

Provision at the Research Department for segregation of the mentally defective boy, for special study and possible transfer to another institution is of distinct value to the boy as well as to the general school classes.

The congregate system of housing is being gradually eliminated by the building of cottage homes for boys, with house fathers and mothers who endeavor to fill each boy's need of parental supervision and affection.

Life in cottages and dormitories is made attractive by reading aloud, story telling, and, at times, by competitive games—checkers, dominoes, crokinole. Boys may usually read in cottage social halls and in dormitories from 7 to 9 p.m. Phonographs, with selected records, are provided on weekly schedule, to the dormitories.

Medical care and treatment is maintained at standard by a physician and two graduate nurses. All new comers are isolated in a receiving ward at the hospital until all physical examinations and clinical tests are completed. Necessary corrective work is done in the hospital, which has a modern, fully equipped operating, sterilizing and anesthetic room.

The foundation of all of the educational work is based on research findings, psychological and sociological. The educational facilities are

of the best. The curriculum includes grammar school and junior high school. The teaching staff consists of fully accredited teachers. The new school building is pleasing to the eye, modern in arrangement, ventilation and equipment.

The trades building combines paint and carpenter shop, plumbing, blacksmith, machine and automotive shop. The laundry, tailor shop, paint shop, shoe shop, bake shop, mattress making and farm work furnish additional training and employment outside of school hours.

In recreation a strong school spirit exists; Whittier boys compete with high schools, grammar schools, and other organizations in athletic contests, often victoriously, as evidenced by cups and other trophies of prowess. Boys attend outside athletic contests.

Greater opportunity is being allowed for play time. An outdoor gymnasium, a swimming pool, an athletic field, separate from playground, are in process of construction. The playgrounds are provided with athletic equipment.

A boy scout troop has been organized. Hikes are taken. A summer camp has been maintained at Catalina Island.

In addition to the school library, a branch public free library has been established, where boys act as librarians.

Disciplinary measures are deprivation of privileges, a lost place "on the team," or a sojourn in Company H on bread and milk diet, or demotion from a cottage to a congregate hall; corporal punishment, formerly of frequent use, was abolished by the present superintendent.

The school is endeavoring to turn out American citizens, trained to support themselves.

The outstanding needs of the school are:

Increased housing facilities for boys;

Better housing facilities for officers;

Affiliation with other state educational organizations;

Better understanding by the public of the relation of this school to the "boy problem."

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Ventura, Ventura County, California.

Date of opening, June 25, 1916.

Advisory Board.

Mrs. D. W. Mott, Chairman.....	115 South Mill street, Santa Paula
Mrs. Chas. H. Toll.....	1635 Kenneth road, North Glendale
Mrs. F. A. Conant.....	14 East Valeria street, Santa Barbara
Mrs. Beryl B. Bard.....	"Berylwood," Hueneme
*Mrs. Paul Downing (resigned).....	2153 Sacramento street, San Francisco

Resident Officers.

Olive P. Walton, M.D.....Superintendent

Mabel I. Bell, M.D.....Resident Physician

Number of inmates: Girls 160; capacity, girls 195; number of employees, men 9; women 56; total 65.

Total acreage of ground, 125.625.

School is two and one-half miles north of Ventura, and may be reached by auto from Ventura, out Ventura avenue.

Telephone No. Ventura 135.

Visiting days: General public may visit the institution any day. Hours: 1 to 5 p.m.
Sunday is visitors' day for relatives.

*Succeeded by Mrs. Ida H. Leonard.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Purpose: Re-education of girls committed by the Juvenile Courts.

The school cottages, each one a separate home unit, stand on a hillside in full view of the ocean and the channel islands.

The past biennial period has been one of stabilization. Every effort is made to secure emotional adjustment; to restore the self respect of the girls committed to the school by surrounding them with the usual provisions of normal life, which are forfeited only by the girl herself.

First of all come health measures; treatment of venereal infections, correction of remediable physical defects. A resident woman physician, assisted by a graduate nurse, has charge of the hospital department. Four pupil nurses are assigned as aides. Mental tests are made of all girls upon admission.

Congenial occupation plays a vital part in the process of adjustment. The superintendent says: "Occupation in this institution is used to prepare the girls to make their living outside and to keep them happy inside the school." All who are physically able are assigned to regular work in their own cottages or on special detail in the garden or fields. The dahlia gardens are unusually beautiful; the young orchards are in flourishing condition.

The modern, well equipped school house has grammar school, and commercial work on a high school basis. The eighth grade graduates received Ventura County diplomas last year. There is regular instruction in weaving, basketry, domestic service, sewing and gardening.

A director of physical education has classes five times a week in the gymnasium or out-of-doors—special attention is given corrective postural training.

Tennis and basket ball courts, baseball fields, croquet grounds and other playgrounds have been developed on the hillside between the buildings. There are picnics in the cañons or at the beach. Indoors, there are moving pictures weekly, plays by "home talent" and musicales by people of the community.

Today the outstanding need is a realization on the part of the public that this is an educational institution with special problems of discipline conducted in such a way that the girls who are sent to it are fitted to go out and lead decent, self-respecting lives. Every possible help is given them in education, self-discipline, medical attention, recreation, and an opportunity for creative outlet.

V. STATE BUREAU OF JUVENILE RESEARCH.

The Bureau of Juvenile Research of Whittier State School is launched on its eighth year of work. It performs the dual function of immediate service to the institution and the carrying on of research into the causes of juvenile delinquency. The present organization centralizes the psychological and sociological work of all state institutions, thereby eliminating the necessity for separate laboratories, reducing the expense of investigation, and providing for uniform procedure throughout the state. The importance of delinquency as a social problem is such that the uniformity of study and standardization of procedure are self-evident.

Every boy entering Whittier State School for the past eight years has been given a careful psychological examination according to the most

approved method in order that his intelligence might be determined. The boy of inferior intelligence is thus not urged into work requiring more than his mental capacity, but is directed into vocational avenues where he may succeed and which will be in accord with trades into which his home environment will force him.

Supplementing this examination, is the gathering of all available data on the boy, his court and school records, home and family conditions and information on special aptitudes. The collection of all these data into a four or five-page folder constitutes a report made on every boy entering the school. It is on the basis of this information that trade, school and supervisory-group assignments are made.

A fuller and more exhaustive study is made after the boy has been in the school about one year. This study constitutes a social case history and is worked up on the basis of visits to the boy's home and local environment as well as of a much more detailed study of the boy himself, his responses to supervision and his possibilities for future development.

Social case histories are prepared on about fifty per cent of the school population. The sparsely settled areas of the state make some investigating trips impracticable and the limited number of workers prevent the covering of all cases in this thorough manner. Cases so studied enable the school to make the most of the boy's potentialities. The home visit is of inestimable value in understanding the boy since we can never fully know him until we are familiar at first hand with his family and neighborhood background. Furthermore, these home visits result in suggestions for the reconstruction of the home. In short, the work of this Bureau of Research, besides studying the problem and working out constructive programs for juvenile difficulties, is furnishing the school with carefully prepared information on the material with which it has to work. The trial and error method is abandoned for definite knowledge and waste effort is eliminated.

In addition to the study of individual cases, the bureau has training classes for university students in psychological and social investigation. Also, the bureau publishes the *Journal of Delinquency*. This magazine is devoted to the scientific study of problems related to social conduct. It is the only journal of its kind in America and provides an opportunity for an exchange of ideas among workers with delinquent children.

In addition to the work at the central laboratory at Whittier State School, the bureau has developed work in other institutions as follows: At the California School for Girls, psychological examinations are made of all entering girls; at Preston School of Industry, a psychological examiner and one assistant devote full time to supplementary examinations; at Sonoma State Home, two social case investigators, trained at the Whittier laboratory, devote full time to investigative and parole work; at Pacific Colony, examinations were made preparatory to the admission of new cases; at the Industrial Farm for Women, examinations were made of a special group of recent commitments.

VI. STATE PRISONS.

During this period, members and agents of the State Board of Charities and Corrections have made frequent visits to the prisons. One agent was in residence a week at San Quentin. His study had special

reference to physical welfare, education, moral and recreational activities, and effect on prisoners of such activities.

Special studies have also been made of women prisoners in San Quentin, from sociological, industrial and housing viewpoints. A definite conclusion stressed in our biennial report of 1918-20, pressed for solution during the past two years and repeated here, is the dire need of other provision for these women prisoners. Recent action of the Prison Board shows their recognition of this need. The following resolution was passed by the Prison Board on August 20, 1922:

Be It Resolved, That we respectfully direct the attention of the Governor, the legislature, the State Board of Control and the Budget Board to the overcrowded condition of the Women's Department of San Quentin Prison, due to the great number of women offenders convicted of crime and committed to prison since January 1, 1921, and to relieve this overcrowded condition, we recommend that provisions be made for sufficient appropriations to construct a suitable building or buildings, for female prisoners either on the prison grounds or elsewhere.

The personnel of the Board of Prison Directors is as follows:

Chas. L. Neumiller, President.....Commercial and Savings Bank Building, Stockton.
C. E. McLaughlin.....Forum Building, Sacramento.
B. B. Meek.....Oroville.
Albert E. Boynton.....Insurance Exchange, San Francisco
John G. Mattos, Jr.....Centerville.

Following are brief data and reports carrying recommendations on San Quentin (now known as California State Prison) and Folsom:

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON.

San Quentin, Marin County, California.

Date of opening, 1851.

Resident Officers.

J. A. Johnston.....	Warden
L. L. Stanley, M.D.....	Head Physician
Benj. H. Pratt, M.D.....	First Assistant Physician
L. A. Hewitt.....	Resident Dentist
Number of inmates June 30, 1922.....	men 2,569; women 47; total 2,616
Capacity.....	(difficult to state. Over-crowded.)
Number of employees.....	men 128; women 2; total 130

Total acreage of ground, 195.105 acres, with 135.35 acres tideland survey.

Prison is located at San Quentin, Marin County, California, and can be reached via San Francisco—Sausalito ferry, train via Green Brae, bus from Green Brae to prison, or via Richmond ferry.

Telephone No. San Rafael 623.

Visiting days: Saturday and Sunday to see prisoners. Thursday to go through institution. Hours: 8 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON.

(Formerly known as San Quentin Prison.)

No new buildings for inmates have been erected at San Quentin since 1913. Extensions and improvements have been made in the hospital and the industrial buildings.

Upon arrival, all men prisoners are thoroughly examined mentally and physically. Corrective surgical work, including dentistry, is performed whenever required. There is segregation and treatment of those with communicable diseases.

All men prisoners are, upon commitment, graded by the educational director. An opportunity for instruction is given all according to individual needs, from the elementary grades, taught by inmate instructors in night classes, to university extension correspondence courses. Special instruction is given foreigners. There is a library available to all.

Placement in industries is based on mental and physical findings.

Under existing conditions, it is not possible to meet these needs for all of the women prisoners. Especially lacking are facilities for occupation, hospitalization and segregation.

The chief manufacturing products for State use are furniture, clothing, shoes and tinware. The output of the largest and most profitable industry, where unskilled labor may be utilized—the manufacture of jute bags—is by special agreement disposed of directly from the prison to user without a middleman's profit.

Honor camps of prisoners for construction work on the state highway have been established with splendid results.

The warden has found a growing willingness on the part of corporations and individuals to cooperate with his endeavors to furnish suitable employment to prisoners upon their discharge.

Athletic games are encouraged, especially baseball with intercompetitive games; handball is permitted and extensively enjoyed.

Deprivation of privileges is chiefly used in maintaining discipline. When extreme measures can not be avoided, solitary confinement in the dungeon is prescribed.

An opportunity is given to earn credits which are taken into consideration by the parole board.

The chief needs are:

Separate quarters for women prisoners with adequate facilities for medical care and treatment, segregation, recreation, vocational training, and provision of employment for all.

Fit provision for care of the criminal insane.

Completion of building program in order to relieve present congestion.

We repeat the recommendations previously made, that every possible assistance be given the prison administration:

To secure facilities for the proper treatment and housing of the criminal insane, now confined in San Quentin.

To provide better housing, recreational and industrial quarters for the women prisoners, now confined at San Quentin.

To complete and further enlarge the cell buildings with adequate toilet facilities in order to abolish the unsanitary bucket system and to relieve overcrowding.

FOLSOM STATE PRISON.

Repreas, Sacramento County, California.

Date of enabling act, 1873.

Resident Officers.

J. J. Smith.....	Warden
John Dale Rogers, M.D.	Resident Physician
M. E. Nesbitt.....	Resident Dentist

Number of inmates: men only 1,144; capacity, prison 906; hospital 50. Number employees, men 102.

Total acreage of ground, 1,410.53.

Prison is two miles northeast of Folsom city. May be reached via Sacramento to Folsom, thence to Represa.

Telephone Nos. 26 and 2.

Visiting days: Saturday and Sunday. Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

FOLSOM STATE PRISON.

Since 1914, a new cell building of reinforced concrete construction with 512 single rooms has been provided. Each cell is equipped with toilet, lavatory, spring bed and mattress. Individual towels are provided for each inmate.

School attendance is optional. The chapel is used for classes. One-hour classes are held in the afternoon as follows: English, penmanship, elementary and advanced arithmetic, elementary and advanced Spanish, typewriting, elementary grammar, drawing and gas engine construction. The average attendance is 91. Three hundred twenty-one inmates are taking correspondence courses with the Extension Division of the University of California.

Saturdays are set aside for contests between inside ball teams; on Sunday different teams visit the prison to meet the organized prison team. One handball court recently built is, by mutual agreement, used in rotation so that all may benefit. Checkers, chess, dominoes, and other games are played on Saturdays and Sundays. These must be provided by the inmates themselves.

All inmates are seen twice daily by the resident physician at 9 and again at 11.30 a.m., when the "medicine line" is formed. All who wish to consult the physician or who are in need of medical attention drop out of regular formation and march to the examination room, where they are either treated or kept for hospital care. The hospital has both surgical and medical wards. A male graduate nurse, a prisoner, has charge of the surgical ward and the pharmacy under Dr. Rogers.

The hospital diet is supervised by Dr. Rogers.

The prison ranch has been brought up to a very high standard, employing about fifty men during the busy season. This furnishes fresh garden products to the general mess, officers' and guards' mess. The dairy furnishes milk and butter for the hospital and for officers' and guards' mess, the surplus being sold to the families of the prison employees.

The occupations in Folsom are apprenticeship in the trades, blacksmithing, painting, plastering, carpentering, tinsmith work, horse-shoeing, gardening, ranch work, and general construction and stone cutting. All dimensional rock used in construction work about the prison is cut in the prison stone yard by inmates.

The outstanding needs at Folsom are:

1. The abolition of the bucket system in the old cell building. There should be a modern toilet and lavatory installed in each cell.
2. The introduction of some additional facilities for modern industrial training so that men may be better prepared to meet labor conditions after discharge.
3. Increased library and recreational facilities.

VII. REFORMATORY INSTITUTION FOR ADULTS.

INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN.

Sonoma, Sonoma County, California.

Date of opening, January 1, 1922.

Advisory Board.

Dr. Emma K. Willits	Heine Building, San Francisco
Mrs. James B. Hume	32 Sequoia Apartments, Berkeley
Mrs. Maude B. Sibley	1906 Cordova street, Los Angeles
Captain Duncan Matheson	Hall of Justice, San Francisco
Dr. E. P. Ryland	4609 Prospect avenue, Los Angeles

Resident Officers.

Miss Blanche Morse	Superintendent
Dr. Chapman	Physician (Sonoma State Home)
Miss Jessie Whalen	Occupational Director

Number of inmates June 30, 1922, women 24; capacity, women 36 (increased to 70 in a month's time); number of employees, women 7, men 1, total 8.

Total acreage of ground, 680.

The institution is located one and one-quarter miles northeast of Sonoma city and may be reached by Southern Pacific or Northwestern Pacific railroads.

Telephone S42.

Visiting days: Wednesday and Sunday. Hours: 11.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL FARM FOR WOMEN.

Purpose: "To provide custody, care, protection, industrial and other training and reformatory help for delinquent women."

Provided for by the legislature of 1919. A site of 680 acres of land in the heart of fertile Sonoma County was secured in September, 1919.

The approach to the building is unusually beautiful; 38 acres of improved land surround the building, 17 acres of bearing orchards, 4 acres of heavily laden vineyards, 3 acres of vegetable gardens. The balance is wooded hillside which preserves the water supply.

There is an abundance of water for irrigation, and household use.

On January 1, 1922, the home building, a mid-Victorian residence of thirty rooms, was, by proclamation of Governor Stephens, opened for delinquent women wards of the state.

The third floor of the building has been remodeled for use as dormitories and rooms for inmates. On the second floor are officers' quarters, work rooms, sleeping porch and temporary hospital treatment rooms. The first floor has dining rooms and reception hall. Modern plumbing and sewage disposal, lighting and heating facilities have been installed.

Two substantial stone buildings remain, one of which, with minor repairs, is now utilized as a cannery. An old, well built tunnel extends into the hillside underneath one building. This seems well adapted for a mushroom industry on a large scale.

On September 30, 1922, the receiving and hospital building was nearing completion. This building, of mission type, without a foot of waste space, is unusually well thought out for beauty and efficiency and is greatly needed for purposes of segregation.

There have been thirty-five commitments since January, mainly drug addicts; thirty-one in residence on September 30, 1922. These women have a large share in the upkeep of the Farm. All have their regular duties in housework, laundering, cooking, dining-room service, nursing, small animal husbandry, goat dairying, truck gardening, fruit picking and preserving, berry culture, care of the two acres of lawn and ornamental gardens, sewing, weaving, needle craft and embroidery.

The spirit of the place is excellent. It is the purpose and the hope of the superintendent that through wholesome living and thinking these women may be returned as self-respecting members of normal society.

There are three types of delinquent women to be cared for as state wards:

1. Delinquent women convicted of felony, now sentenced to San Quentin women's prison.

2. Drug addicts who may, as such, be sentenced by superior courts to state hospitals, or drug addicts who may be sentenced as vagrants to the Industrial Farm for Women.

3. Delinquent women sentenced as vagrants to the Industrial Farm.

The above group should include the incorrigible and irresponsible girl who is a "misfit" in the State School for Girls at Ventura.

Given adequate provision for segregation and safeguarding, together with the necessary equipment for care, treatment and industrial occupation, it would be possible to house and care for under one overhead management all of these types now scattered throughout our state institutions, thereby securing fit environment for all at lessened per capita cost of maintenance.

VIII. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

3601 Telegraph avenue

Oakland, Alameda County, California.

Date of opening, March, 1883.

Advisory Board.

John P. Irish.....	1904 Adeline street, Oakland
Geo. E. Randolph.....	Cor. Second and Jefferson streets, Oakland
W. H. Spaulding.....	625 El Dorado street, Oakland
Walter Bakewell.....	2831 Telegraph avenue, Oakland
C. D. Gilman.....	345 Hillside avenue, Oakland

Resident Officers.

Mr. Douglass Keith.....	Superintendent
Residents June 30, 1922.....	men 99; women 34; total 133
Capacity.....	men 104; women 36; total 140
Number of employees.....	men 18; women 12; total 30

Total acreage of ground, 6.

Institution is located in residence district of Oakland, and may be reached by Telegraph Ave. street car.

Telephone, Piedmont 275.

Visiting days: Every day. Hours: 9.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR ADULT BLIND.

Purpose: To train and care for the adult blind so that they may become self-supporting.

A majority of the residents are aged blind for whom custodial care only is required. There is a long waiting list.

The chief industries are broom making, chair caning, weaving, basketry and cord netting. All workers are paid for their labor.

Classes for instruction in Braille system are held.

Facilities for recreation are, reading (books in Braille are received from the circulating library for the blind at State Library, Sacramento) and occasional musical concerts by outside talent.

Needs: The need of another dormitory for the segregation of the industrial group still exists.

In order that the blind admitted to the home as well as other blind persons in the community may be taught trades which will enable them to contribute to their own support, the creation at the home of an industrial training center under a vocational advisor is recommended, for nonresident as well as resident pupils.

A modern shop building and equipment are required.

Living quarters outside of the home are recommended for those who are now self-supporting.

There is need of a building for general assembly, smoking room for men, and for entertainments.

The commissary department is in need of reconstruction, with adequate refrigerating plant and store rooms. A central heating plant is to be installed.

IX. PAROLES FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The number of patients paroled from the state institutions on June 30, 1922, was 2644. Of this number 792 were from the state hospitals.

With the exception of the bay district where 202 paroled patients from state hospitals fall under the supervision of Dr. Eva C. Reid of the after-care department, the state is without organized psychiatric social service for paroled patients.

Dr. Thos. Salmon of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene writes:

"Those who had to deal with mental disorders in the communities were learning more and more what could and what could not be expected of institutions, and those whose work lay chiefly within institutions were realizing more and more that mental disorders constitute a problem in the school, home and factory, as well as in the hospital. The great agency for leveling these barriers has been the social service department, which has its roots planted in the institution and its branches reaching in every direction to the community where persons with mental disorders are struggling to re-establish themselves economically or socially or to maintain themselves during the early phases of their disorders. Too much has been said on the subject of psychiatric social service in connection with the work at State institutions to make it necessary for me to add anything except to invite attention again to the fact that the highest type of economy is accomplished by the support of such an agency. In New York State recently, after a period of demonstration that was largely financed independently of State aid, the value of social service has been fully recognized by the State authorities and one trained social worker allowed for every two hundred patients on parole. This has resulted in so large a number of persons being cared for after a period of hospital observation and

training that at the present time if all patients on parole were gathered together, a new hospital of very large size would have to be constructed to house them. It has been estimated that the annual cost of maintaining a trained psychiatric social worker in the field is less than that of maintaining ten patients in the hospital for the same period. It is not only economy, however, that impresses one in witnessing the conduct of this experiment upon a large scale, but the fact that those who are maintained outside of hospitals live with greater safety and comfort to themselves and those around them if the families in which they dwell have the benefit of the sympathetic advice of a trained social worker who calls periodically and is available at almost any time in dealing with some special and emergent problem.

I believe that with the rapid extension of community contacts with psychiatric social service and mental hygiene clinics, a brighter and more useful period of activity is opening before the State institutions for the treatment of mental diseases, and, of no small importance to human beings who require the approval of their fellow men in conducting their life work, there will come a measure of public appreciation which has only been denied up to the present time through ignorance of the real problems with which the institutional men have to deal and of the real contribution that they make to the safety, health and welfare of the communities in which they work."

There follows a comparative table of enrollment and paroles of state institutions for June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1922, also the names and addresses of the parole officers of California state institutions:

Comparative Table of the Number in State Institutions and of the Number on Parole From State Institutions, June 30, 1912, and June 30, 1922.

(Compiled from monthly census bulletins of State Board of Charities and Corrections.)

	Number in institution, June 30		Number on parole		Increase in number in institution	Increase or decrease in number on parole
	1912	1922	1912	1922		
Home for Adult Blind.....	113	133	-----	-----	20	-----
Industrial Farm for Women.....	-----	24	-----	-----	24	-----
State Homes for Delinquent California School for Girls.....	-----	162	-----	85	162	+85
Preston School of Industry.....	370	447	336	322	77	-14
Whittier State School.....	285	305	327	157	20	-170
Totals.....	655	914	663	564	259	-99
State Hospitals						
Agnews.....	950	1,777	61	103	827	+42
Mendocino.....	1,028	1,233	60	77	206	+17
Napa.....	2,040	2,555	169	159	515	-10
Norwalk.....	Non-exist.	640	-----	140	640	+140
Southern California.....	1,730	2,490	131	148	760	+17
Stockton.....	2,181	2,596	159	165	415	+6
Totals.....	7,929	11,291	580	792	3,362	+212
Institutions for Feeble- minded						
Sonoma State Home.....	946	1,570	19	238	624	+219
Pacific Colony.....	Non-exist.	30	-----	11	30	+11
Totals.....	946	1,600	19	249	654	+230
State Prisons						
Folsom.....	1,163	1,144	159	200	-19	+41
San Quentin.....	1,937	2,616	402	839	679	+437
Totals.....	3,100	3,760	561	1,039	630	+478
Grand totals.....	12,743	17,722	1,823	2,644	4,979	+821

+Increase.

-Decrease.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PAROLE OFFICERS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.**STATE HOSPITALS:** (including Sonoma State Home.)

Dr. Eva C. Reid, University of California Hospital, San Francisco.
Telephone, Sunset 3600.

Margaretha Suermondt, Assistant, University of California Hospital, San Francisco.

Telephone, Sunset 3600.

WHITTIER STATE SCHOOL:

C. K. Berger, Whittier State School, Whittier, California.

Telephone, Whittier 984.

PRESTON SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY:

R. A. Lang, 995 Market street, San Francisco.

L. M. Corbell, 1004 Hall of Records, Los Angeles.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL FOR GIRLS:

Southern District: Mrs. Alice T. Weed, 309 Columbia Building, 313 West Third street, Los Angeles. Telephone 15950.

Northern district: Dr. Eva C. Reid of out-patient department, state hospitals, assigned by Dr. Reily, director.

STATE PRISON PAROLE OFFICERS:

Ed. H. Whyte, 6 Ferry Building, San Francisco.

Roy E. Langworthy, 325 Union League Building, Los Angeles.

This seems the proper place to recognize the work being carried on by the Jewish Committee for Personal Service in the State Institutions. Unique in its humanitarian services, it owes its inception mainly to Dr. Martin A. Meyer, former president of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, who began the work in San Quentin Prison several years ago.

The organization is exceptionally fortunate in having secured Mr. Blumenthal as executive secretary. His earnest, untiring work meets quick response from all other social workers.

The organization is sustained by the Federations of Jewish Charities in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Oakland.

Sustaining and cooperating communities have been developed in the vicinity of the state institutions and other welfare centers.

The plan of activity is:

1. To visit regularly the Jewish wards of the state institutions.
2. To assist the institution in rendering remedial and constructive personal service.
3. To conduct religious services and provide additional education and recreational opportunities.
4. To cooperate with officials, relatives and friends in the transfer and parole of inmates.
5. To assist in the rehabilitation of discharged patients.
6. To study the causes of mental and moral deviation and suggest preventive measures.
7. To educate the public as to the nature of mental diseases, that insanity is not a crime, and that the sufferers should receive the attention due the sick.

The first annual report presented April 30, 1922, shows that in addition to regular monthly visits to all of the 404 Jewish inmates of the state institutions, there have been developed valuable services in after-care of paroled and discharged persons. After-care has been given *thirty-five former patients*, members of Jewish faith. In addition, ser-

VICES were rendered to sixty-two non-Jews in the state institutions who were unaffiliated with other denominations. Another forward step is the provision of a woman visitor to assist in the following:

1. Paying special attention to the more than 200 women in the state correctional institutions and the fifty or more in the city institutions. (The extended work includes the organization in different counties of local voluntary groups who will carry the work into the county institutions.)

2. Visiting the homes of friends and relatives.

3. Developing the follow-up and after-care work.

4. Giving more attention to the problem of the juvenile delinquent.

5. Engaging in the work of prevention.

The work of this society in placing on parole 35 Jewish patients out of a total of 404 (8.6 per cent of the population) points the way to what could be done through the establishment of a state-wide parole system. The expense of caring for 10 patients within an institution would pay the salary and traveling expenses of one psychiatric social worker.

Next steps in state institutions.

Provision for the segregation of criminal insane.

Provision of psychopathic hospitals in order to provide expert diagnosis and thereby relieve overcrowding in state hospitals.

Increased provision by counties of psychopathic parole officers.

Increase in establishment of neuro-psychiatric clinics throughout the state.

Provision for segregation and treatment of drug addicts and alcoholics.

Adequate psychiatric social service so that supervised parole may be increased. Provision of after-care homes for the insane.

Increased remedial measures for patients in state hospitals; eye, ear, nose and throat and orthopedic treatment.

Affiliation of accredited hospital training schools for nurses with state hospitals.

Change of Lunacy Law so as to permit transfer of patients to state hospitals by trained attendants instead of by deputy sheriffs.

Further development of occupational therapy in state hospitals.

More general use of sterilization law.

Additional cottage buildings for patients.

Additional provision for housing employees.

Increased facilities for recreation: The organization of physical activities as a therapeutic measure.

Increased facilities for recreation of employees in state institutions.

Increased buildings for care of the feeble-minded.

Provision for increased parole of the feeble-minded vocationally trained, into industrial colony groups.

Provision for the construction of suitable buildings for women prisoners now in San Quentin Prison.

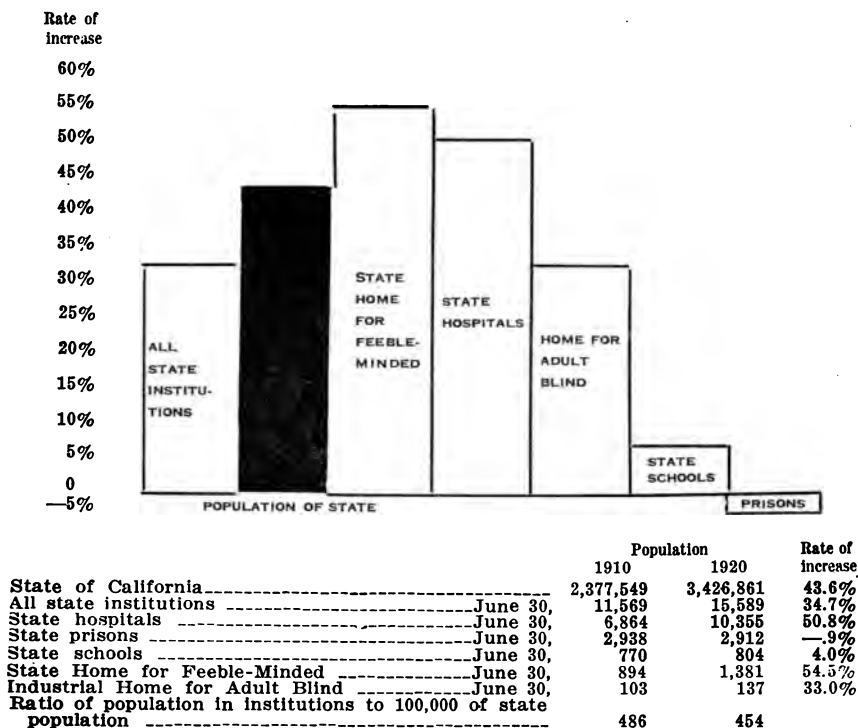
Increased provision for industrial training of adult blind.

CHART I.
Fluctuations in the Populations of the Several State Institutions from 1903-1922.



CHART II.

Comparison of Rate of Increase of Population of Several State Institutions with Rate of Increase in State for 10-Year Period 1910-1920.



Figures based on reports submitted by the institutions to the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

While the population of the state increased 43.6 per cent in the ten-year period from 1910 to 1920, the population in the state institutions increased only 34.7 per cent; or, expressed in terms of ratio, there were 486 persons in state institutions to every 100,000 of the population in 1910, while there were 454 in 1920.

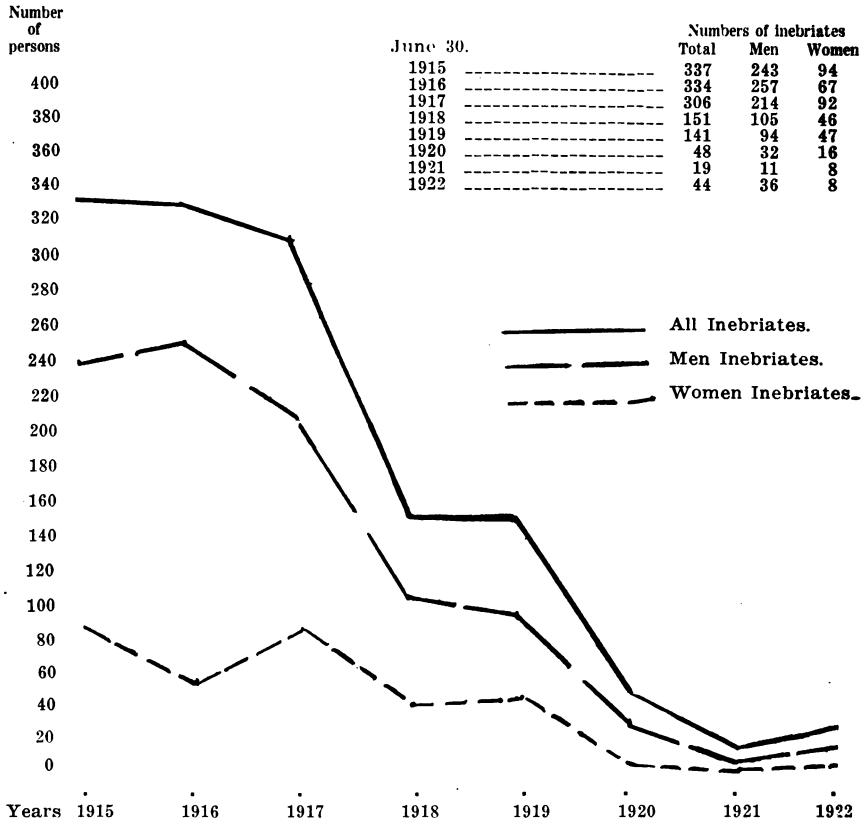
The variation in the rate of increase in the different institutions is of significance, for in two instances—the State Home for Feeble-Minded and the state hospitals—the rate of increase was greater than that of the state; while in one instance—the state prisons—there was a decrease.

The rate of increase in the numbers in the home for the feeble-minded may be ascribed as much to the increased recognition of feeble-mindedness and of the necessity for institutional care for such cases as to any actual increase in the proportionate number of feeble-minded persons. A similar situation exists in the state hospitals; the increase in the numbers in the hospitals is due in part to the realization in the community that the state hospitals are offering opportunities for treatment and that incipient cases are best cared for in the hospitals.

The number in the state prisons was less in 1920 than in 1910. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that 1920 was a period of prosperity, high wages and no lack of employment. The establishment of the adult probation system, whereby men convicted of their first penitentiary offense are put on probation and not committed to the penitentiary, has been another factor in the decrease in the numbers of prisoners. It may be noted, however, that 1921 and 1922 brought a marked increase again in the number of prisoners. In 1920 there were 2912 prisoners, while in 1921 there were 3247 and in 1922 there were 3760.

CHART III.

Fluctuations in Numbers of Inebriates in State Hospitals from 1915-1922.



The division of the inmates of the state hospitals into insane and inebriate was not made in the reports of the hospitals to the state board until 1915, so that it was not possible to make any count of the number of inebriates before that time. A further division into insane, inebriates and drug addicts was made in 1921.

The number of inebriates remained about the same for 1915 and 1916; but in 1918, with the prohibition act, the number decreased and continued to decrease until 1921. There was a slight increase in 1922 over 1921, but the numbers are still only a fraction of the numbers of inebriates in the state hospitals in 1915 and 1916—44 in 1922 to 337 in 1915.

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REPORT OF CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Hattie Hecht Sloss.

Chief Agent, Mabel Weed.

- I. Children's work over which the State Board of Charities and Corrections has supervision.
- II. Institutions for the care of needy children.
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- IV. Adoption work by child-placing agencies.
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 5. Prenatal clinics.
- VII. Working girls' clubs.

I. CHILDREN'S WORK OVER WHICH THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS HAS SUPERVISION.

The laws of California place upon the State Board of Charities and Corrections the responsibility, through license, for proper living conditions for all children not with their parents or legal guardians, and for the inspection and licensing of maternity hospitals and homes. This work falls into the following five (5) divisions. These tables represent institutions now licensed by the State Board and those pending license, also the state schools for wayward children which do not require license.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS.

Type of institution	June 30, 1922. Number	Population
Institutions for needy children-----	60	4,802
Preventoria-----	5	125
Homes for convalescent children-----	6	360
Homes for crippled children-----	2	28
Training homes for wayward children-----	7	471
State schools for wayward children-----	3	912
Rescue homes-----	7	131*
		65††
Totals-----	90	6,894
*Girls.		
††Babies		

CHILDREN IN FAMILY BOARDING HOMES.

Type of home	Number	Population
For normal children-----	1,779	2,554
For feeble-minded children-----	13	152
Totals-----	1,792	2,706

CHILDREN PENDING ADOPTION OR IN PERMANENT FREE HOMES.

Type of home	Number	Population
Receiving homes-----	2	46
Boarding homes-----	55	61
Adoptive homes-----	602	609
Free homes-----	180	180
Totals-----	839	896

CHILDREN IN DAY NURSÉRIES.

	Number	Population
Day nurseries-----	24	930*
*Average daily attendance.		

MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

Type of hospital	Number	Capacity
Maternity hospitals and maternity departments-----	77	1,083
General hospitals-----	117	464
Maternity homes-----	102	277
Totals-----	296	1,824

SUMMARY.

	Number	Population
Children in institutions-----	90	6,894
Children in family boarding homes-----	1,792	2,706
Children with child-placing agencies (adoptive)-----	839	896
Children in day nurseries-----	24	930
Capacity of maternity hospitals and homes-----	296	1,824
Totals-----	3,041	13,250
*Average daily attendance.		

II. INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF NEEDY CHILDREN.

1. *Introductory.* In various ways during the last two years the State Board has helped the children's institutions to meet and solve their problems.

a. Meetings with boards of directors.

Meetings have been held with the following boards of directors, or special committees, to discuss the work and plans of the institution under their direction:

Oriental Methodist Episcopal Home for Chinese Girls, San Francisco.
 California Rescue Home, Oakland.
 Faith Home for Children, Ceres, Stanislaus County.
 Youth's Directory, San Francisco.
 Monte Vista Lodge, Sunland, Los Angeles County.
 California Girls' Training Home, Alameda, Alameda County.
 Ellen Stark Ford Home, San Francisco.
 Woman's Day Nursery, Los Angeles.
 Colored Day Nursery, Oakland.
 Ebell Day Nursery, Santa Ana, Orange County.
 Saint Elizabeth's Infant Hospital, San Francisco.
 Stockton Day Nursery, Stockton.
 Children's Home of Stockton.
 California Home for Crippled Children, Los Angeles.
 California Junior Republic, Chino, San Bernardino County.
 Imperial Valley Children's Home, San Diego.
 Helping Hand Home for Children, San Diego.
 McKinley Industrial Home, Gardena, Los Angeles County.
 Lark Ellen Home for News and Working Boys, Los Angeles.
 Kiddie Koop, Los Angeles.
 Masonic Home for Children, Covina.
 Jewish Orphans' Home, Los Angeles.

b. Institutional records.

A system of financial accounting approved by the State Board of Control has been installed in all nonstate-aid institutions. Uniform medical and social history records have been distributed and their use explained.

c. Admissions and dismissals.

This board has emphasized the need in most of our children's institutions for more trained service in the admission and dismissal of children. The importance of definite information and complete understanding of the social and financial conditions surrounding each child which make it necessary to remove the child from its home or immediate care of parents can not be over-estimated. The desirability of keeping the child in the environment of normal family life can not be questioned. Having, however, once accepted the child, the responsibility of the institution should not cease until the child is satisfactorily and permanently placed or has become of age, unless it is returned to its parents or legal guardians, in which case there may be a question as to whether the child should have been admitted in the first instance. The disastrous

effect of lack of after care has been forcibly brought to the attention of the state board during the past year by a number of appeals for assistance in finding children who had been entirely lost after passing out of institutions.

Institutional children are in the main the defenseless victims of broken homes and they need the most careful safeguarding and guidance to ensure their development into useful men and women. More than half of the boys in the Whittier State School in June, 1921, had been previously in some children's institution and many had been in more than one. With few exceptions they came from broken homes. Some of these children could not perhaps have been saved from the juvenile court and the state school but there can be no doubt but that many might have escaped this stigma if it had been possible to give each child more individual guidance and sympathetic understanding.

d. After care for children dismissed from institutions.

This board has urged as the next step on the part of our children's institutions toward meeting the problem of after care the employment of trained social workers whose business it shall be to know the background and peculiar needs of each child so that all children will be cared for in the way best suited to their needs whether in institutions or otherwise and so that children leaving the institution will be watched and guided until their permanent place in some family group is assured or they are of age and self-supporting.

This board has urged all children's institutions to add to their staff a social worker having charge of admissions and dismissals. The obstacle in the way of carrying out this program is usually a lack of funds and an absence of conviction on the part of the institutions as to the necessity of this additional service.

We believe, as boards of directors realize more fully their responsibility for the lives of children entrusted to their care and what can be accomplished by intensive work of this kind, there will be no difficulty in securing the necessary funds. The giving public responds generously to an appeal which can show accomplishment in the lives and character building of children. See pages 104-110.

e. Responsibilities of directors.

There are on the boards of directors of our children's institutions in California seven hundred and fifty-one men and women of high purpose and sympathetic interest in the problems of childhood. These men and women are directly responsible for the lives of children cared for by the children's institutions in this state. Notwithstanding, it frequently happens that the trained executive is allowed to carry the greater part of the responsibility. He has the confidence of his directors and the experience upon which to base his judgments. Superintendents, however, need the active and understanding support of their directors and the public has the right to demand devotion and thought from a group of people to whom they entrust not only large sums of money but the future of thousands of children.

With a view to securing for these children in institutions the entire value of the services of these men and women a plan is being worked

out, with the official leaders of the larger religious denominations, to discuss with directors, through the medium of their various faiths, the duties, responsibility and importance of the positions they hold.

f. Studies of children's institutions.

Special studies have been made of the following institutions:

Bothin Convalescent Home for Women and Children, Manor.

Vallejo Industrial and Normal Institute for Colored Boys and Girls.

St. Francis School for Boys, Watsonville.

Oriental M. E. Home for Chinese Girls, San Francisco.

Children's Home of Stockton.

Stockton Day Nursery.

California Junior Republic, Chino.

McKinley Industrial Home, Gardena.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincents.

Ellen Stark Ford Home, San Francisco.

Grace Day Home, Sacramento.

California Rescue Home, Oakland.

Youth's Directory, San Francisco.

California Training Home for Girls, Alameda.

Castelar Creche, Los Angeles.

Catholic Children's Home, San Diego.

Madam J. C. Walker Club for Working Girls, San Francisco.

Mother Cabrini Preventorium, Burbank.

Tooker School for Chinese Girls, Oakland.

St. Dorothy's Rest, Camp Meeker.

Sharon Home, Escalon.

Colored Children's Home and Day Nursery, Oakland.

2. *New Institutions Licensed.*

It is the policy of the state board to discourage the establishment of new children's institutions unless they are intended to meet the need of children who are not placeable in family boarding homes, or who require such specialized care as can best be provided by an institution. The board advocates the use of family boarding homes for the care of normal children who for any reason can not remain with their parents.

There have been many projects presented to the board during the past two years looking toward institutional care of children. Of the number only the following seven were licensed. They are all small and were established to provide care for distinctive groups of children. None of them is duplicating the work of any of the older institutions.

1. *The Castelar Creche, Los Angeles.*

This institution is licensed to care for 24 babies under a year old who are undernourished or are feeding cases or who for any similar reason require constant and expert medical care which their parents are not able to provide. The building and its appointments are in excellent taste and the equipment is the best. A trained nurse is in charge and the children are under the immediate care of a staff of physicians. As soon as a baby is in normal condition it is returned to its home.

2. The Catholic Children's Home, San Diego.

This institution was licensed for 15 boys and girls between the ages of 4 and 10 years. A residence has been remodeled for this home. There is a good-sized yard and an outhouse separate from the house. The purpose of the institution is to serve as a clearing center and as a place for observation and correction of physical defects for homeless dependent Catholic children. It is the policy to place them as rapidly as possible in foster homes or other institutions for permanent care.

3. The one Indian Home.

This home is licensed to care for 10 Indian boys and 10 Indian girls. It is located just out of the town of Borne on twenty acres of land which the Free Methodist Home Missionary Board of North America has bought for that purpose. There is no question but that many of the Indian children in this part of the state have been suffering for lack of proper food and clothing, especially since the Federal School at Greenville was burned. There is great difficulty in providing family boarding homes for Indian children.

The house on the place has been remodeled and enlarged so that it makes a pleasant and comfortable home.

The Federal Government is allowing the institutions 30 cents per day per child for each school day, and the county and state are granting aid for the care of the children eligible to state aid. In addition to this the Free Methodist Home Missionary Board of North America has undertaken the financial responsibility of the home.

4. The Sharon Home for Children at Escalon—Stanislaus County.

This institution was licensed to care for children belonging to the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church. The home is located just out of Escalon. There are thirty acres of farming land and a comfortable dwelling. Although it has the organization of an institution it is in fact a boarding home, licensed for 4 children and has never cared for more than two children at a time.

5. The Japanese Children's Home, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County.

The purpose of this institution is to provide a home during the school year for the children of school age of Japanese farmers who live in the vicinity of Guadalupe, Santa Maria and Lompoc, but who are too far away for the daily run to and from school.

The parents of the children also visit them instructed in Buddhism, and the Japanese language.

The home is closed during school vacation. It is licensed for 30 children, boys and girls.

6. The Eastside Mother's Home for Friendless Girls, Los Angeles.

This home was established to care for negro girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years who are in need of special opportunities for the development of character and of securing vocational training. The institution is licensed to care for 11 girls.

7. The Monte Vista Lodge, Sunland.

This institution was licensed for 40 boys and girls between the ages of 5 and 12 years. It was originally planned as a vacation or convalescent home during the summer months for children who needed a vacation or would be benefited by the country life and healing quality of the air in that region. The building chosen was unfortunately not well adapted for the care of children and was especially difficult to make satisfactory for a year-round institution which was later contemplated. Adequate medical supervision was another difficulty and the percentage of sickness among the children was large.

For these reasons the state board has withdrawn its license, pending more satisfactory equipment and provision for medical supervision.

3. Improvements in Old Institutions.

This board recognizes the excellent work of many of our children's institutions. It realizes the almost insurmountable difficulty of caring for certain types of children outside of institutions. It believes, however, that the best interests of all normal children removed from their own homes are best served by an environment approaching as nearly as possible that of the family group. For this reason this board advocates the use of licensed family boarding homes rather than institutions for the care of homeless children.

While not fostering the establishment of new institutions or the increase in institutional capacity, it is the policy of the state board to encourage in every way possible the improvement of equipment and service in children's institutions already existing. In this respect the children's institutions of California have a record of achievement for the past two years as shown by the following list of the more notable changes and improvements:

Improvements in children's institutions in the past two years.

ALAMEDA COUNTY.

The *California Girls' Training Home*, Alameda, has added a new school building. It has in part redecorated and refurnished its main building and is planning improvements in its grounds.

The *Tooker School for Chinese Girls*, Oakland, is planning a new home near Mills College.

The *Fred Finch Orphanage* has built a new kitchen and a commodious dining room.

KERN COUNTY.

The *Kern County Children's Shelter* has converted a laundry building on the premises into an infirmary, with a capacity of eight or ten. There are two small wards each equipped with a diet kitchen and separate entrance.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

The *Church Home for Children* plans a new administration building. The first wing, which contains an auditorium and library rooms and isolation facilities for entrants and cases of tuberculosis, is completed.

The *Frances M. DePauw Industrial School* has erected a new building, which contains three dormitories and eight small rooms for older girls. There is a hospital wing with separate outside entrance.

The *Jewish Orphans' Home of Southern California* has sold its property in Huntington Park and rented temporary quarters in Los Angeles. This institution is developing a foster-home system. Its policy hereafter will be to give permanent institutional care only to non-placeable children.

The *Lark Ellen Home for News and Working Boys* has acquired property in Sawtelle and is planning to build a new and model home for boys.

The *Masonic Home for Children* at Covina has added to its plant a modern bungalow, where the older girls live in rotation for a period of two or three months and make practical application of domestic science teaching. A work shop has been added for the boys, where they have training in the manual arts.

The *McKinley Industrial School* is planning to build a new home on a larger tract of land at Van Nuys, which the directors of the school are now developing.

The *Pasadena Children's Training Home* has added an attractive nursery building which will accommodate twenty children.

The *Maud B. Booth Home for Children* completed within the past biennial a new laundry in a separate building. The equipment is new, modern and complete.

The *Los Angeles Orphan Asylum* has remodeled and improved its operating room and infirmary and new appliances for dental and surgical work have been provided. Rooms formerly used by employees have been converted into isolation quarters for cases of communicable diseases.

The *Kiddie Koop* has provided isolation facilities. It has added a sleeping porch, 20x18 feet, as a dormitory for girls.

The *Mission Home for Mexican Girls at Whittier* has cemented its cellar and walks.

The *Japanese Children's Home of Southern California* has glassed in a porch for a winter-play space, and improvements have been made in the out-of-door play space.

The *Japanese Sisters' Home*, Los Angeles, has had a change of management. It is now in charge of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, and is known as the Maryknoll Home for Japanese Children. It has made improvements in toilet facilities and in fire protection.

MARIN COUNTY.

The *Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm*, at San Anselmo, was destroyed by fire. The directors plan to rebuild on a modified cottage plan. A building for twenty of the older girls is under construction.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum has changed management and is now in charge of the Dominican Sisters. It is making extensive plans for

reconstruction on the cottage plan. The concrete dormitory building will be remodeled for a school building.

MENDOCINO COUNTY.

The *Albertinum Orphanage of Ukiah* has added a building on the first floor of which is a new chapel. The Sisters' quarters are on the second floor. Through the effort of the people of Ukiah a swimming pool has been constructed for the use of the children.

ORANGE COUNTY.

The *St. Catherine's Orphanage*, Anaheim, has purchased a five-room house adjoining their property, which is to be used for isolation and infirmary quarters.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

The *Sacramento Orphanage* has partitioned the living and dining rooms of the Stork's Nest. A cottage has been renovated and refurnished by the Tuesday Club.

The *Helping Hand Children's Home* has acquired by gift five acres of land on the edge of San Diego, where they plan to build a model home for forty children.

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY.

The *Maria Kip Orphanage and Alfred Nuttall Nelson Memorial Home* has greatly reduced the number of children in the institution. The home has moved to a smaller house where they are caring for about twenty girls. This change in plan is in line with the policy of this board in caring for children in small groups.

The *Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum* has moved into its new home at Homewood Terrace. This home is built on the cottage plan with a central administration building and power plant. There are nine cottages, each accommodating ten boys and ten girls. Each cottage has its own kitchen and dining room. It is the purpose of the home to approximate as nearly as possible in each cottage the life of a normal family group. A gymnasium for the use of all the children is at present under construction.

The *San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society* has sold its property and bought land near the Marina in San Francisco. The society plans to confine its work to the care of old ladies and older convalescent girls from the hospitals. This is a distinct change in policy directly in line with the effort to eliminate normal children from institutions.

San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children and the *San Francisco Infant Shelter* have combined in employing a social worker for study of admissions and after care. It is planned that these institutions shall give in the main emergency care only. Children needing permanent care will be placed in foster-homes.

The *San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum* has sold its property on Haight street and is housed at present in the old Maria Kip Orphanage. The directors will build on the cottage plan as soon as a site is secured.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The *St. Vincent's Institution* has sold its property in Santa Barbara and is building a new country home at Goleta.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY.

The *Home of Benevolence*, at San Jose, is planning a new home for the children under its care.

The *Independent Order of Odd Fellows Orphan Home* is occupying its beautiful new home at Gilroy.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY.

St. Francis School for Boys, Watsonville, has reconstructed some of the old dormitory buildings and is abandoning the cottage system.

SONOMA COUNTY.

The *Boys' and Girls' Industrial Home and Farm*, at Lytton Springs, lost its main building by fire. This has been greatly improved in the rebuilding. A fine enclosed swimming pool and a well-equipped athletic field have been constructed.

4. Vacation Camps Used by Licensed Institutions.

Following a decision of the Attorney General, placing upon this board responsibility for license of vacation camps for children, a special study was made of the vacation camps and homes used by our children's institutions during the summer school vacation. As the accompanying table will show, some of these summer homes are owned by the institutions, in some instances are rented from other organizations, and in others are established on land leased by the institution for the season.

These homes or camps present great divergence in the matter of equipment, degree of permanence and purpose. They present specially difficult problems in sanitation, supervision, occupation and recreation, medical care and provision for isolation in cases of sickness. With a view to helping the institutions, the State Board of Charities and Corrections is cooperating with them in preparing minimum requirements for the equipment, maintenance and operation of vacation homes or camps for children.



INSTITUTIONS FOR NEEDY

Name	Address	Superintendent	Location	Auspices
<i>Alameda County.</i>				
Fred Finch Orphanage.....	3670 Peralta avenue, Oakland.	Mr. John W. Hagan....	Suburban.	Methodist Episcopal Church.....
Ladies Relief Society of Oakland.	393 Forty-fifth street, Oakland.	Urban....	Board of directors....
Mary R. Smith's Trusts.....	Park boulevard and Cot- tage avenue, Oakland	Mrs. J. W. Green (clerk)	Urban....	Trustees of Mary R. Smith Trust.....
Saint Mary's Orphanage.....	Mission San Jose.....	Sister M. Marcoline ...	Rural....	Dominican Sisters..
Tooker Memorial School.....	953 East Eleventh street, Oakland.	Miss Donaldina Cam- eron.	Urban....	Women's Occidental Board of Foreign Missions of Presby- terian Church....
West Oakland Home.....	907 Campbell street, Oakland.	Mrs. Martha Lawrence.	Urban....	Board of directors...
<i>Kern County.</i>				
Kern County Children's Shelter.	920 Twentieth street, Bakersfield.	Mrs. Elizabeth Cool baugh.	Urban....	Board of directors...
<i>Los Angeles County.</i>				
Castelar Creche.....	818 Castelar street, Los Angeles.	Miss Mary Pickrell....	Urban....	Board of directors...
Boys' and Girls' Aid Society of Los Angeles County.	815 Mission street, South Pasadena.	Mrs. M. E. Grimes....	Suburban.	Board of directors...
Church Home for Children.....	940 North avenue Sixty- four, Los Angeles.	Deaconess Evelyn Wile	Suburban.	Protestant Episcopal Church.....
David and Margaret Home.....	La Verne.....	Miss Flora A. Rice....	Rural....	Women's Home Mis- sionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..
Frances M. DePauw Spanish School.	4970 Sunset boulevard, Los Angeles.	Miss Jennie Mathias...	Urban....	Women's Home Mis- sionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..
✓ Japanese Children's Home of Southern California.	1841 Redcliff street, Los Angeles.	Mrs. M. Mukaeda.....	Urban....	Board of directors...
✓ Japanese Sisters' Home (Mary Knoll Mission).	425 South Boyle ave- nue, Los Angeles.	Sister Mary Veronica..	Urban....	Catholic Church....
Jewish Orphans' Home of South- ern California.	632 Irvington avenue, Huntington Park.	Dr. Armand Wyle....	Suburban.	Federation of Jewish Charities.
Kiddie Koop.....	641 East Twenty-eighth street, Los Angeles.	Miss Eula L. Wilson...	Urban....	Board of directors...
Lark Ellen Home for News and Working Boys.	1941 Isabel street, Los Angeles.	Miss Jessie White.....	Suburban.	Board of directors...
Los Angeles Orphan Asylum....	917 South Boyle ave- nue, Los Angeles.	Sister Cecilia Craine...	Urban....	Sisters of Charity ...
Los Angeles Orphan Home So- ciety.	815 El Centro avenue, Los Angeles.	Mrs. Charlotte V. V. Fisher.	Urban....	Board of directors...
Masonic Home of California....	Covina.....	Mr. L. S. Drew.....	Rural....	Masonic Grand Lodge of California.....
Maud B. Booth Home for Boys and Girls.	451 South Boyle ave- nue, Los Angeles.	Colonel Wm. Hughes...	Urban....	Volunteers of America
McKinley Industrial School.....	Gardena.....	Dr. Franklin Jones....	Rural....	Board of directors...
Mission Home for Mexican Girls	545 Pasadena street, Whittier.	Mrs. C. E. Johnson....	Suburban.	Friends' Church....
Pasadena Children's Training Home.	Wilson avenue and Del- mar street, Pasadena.	Miss Emma M. Conley..	Urban....	Board of directors...
Regina Coeli Orphan Asylum ...	610 North Hill street, Los Angeles.	Mother Cherubina Botti	Urban....	Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart..
<i>Marin County.</i>				
Presbyterian Orphanage and Farm.	San Anselmo.....	Dr. Andrew Beattie ...	Suburban.	Presbyterian Church
Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum	Saint Vincent's.....	Father McElroy.....	Rural....	Arch-diocese of San Francisco.....
<i>Mendocino County.</i>				
Albertinum Orphanage.....	Ukiah.....	Sister Aegidia.....	Suburban.	Dominican Sisters...
<i>Nevada County.</i>				
Grass Valley Orphan Asylum....	Grass Valley.....	Sister M. Stanislaus ...	Suburban.	Sisters of Mercy....

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

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CHILDREN, LISTED BY COUNTIES.

Plan	Capacity	Admission requirements			Monthly rate of charge	Education
		Type of children admitted	Sex	Age limits		
Congregate.....	116	Needy.....	Both.....	5 to 13 years	\$20.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	110	Needy.....	Both.....	Infancy to 14	\$5.00 to \$17.50	Public grammar and high school.
Cottage.....	72	Needy orphans and half orphans.	Girls.....	Infancy to 18 years.	No charge	Public grammar and high schools. Advanced ed.
Congregate.....	173	Needy.....	Girls.....	2 to 16 years	\$20.00	Grammar school in institution.
Congregate.....	54	Chinese.....	Girls..... Boys.....	2 to 12 years 2 to 5 years	Varies	Public grammar schools. Chinese taught in institution.
Congregate.....	79	Needy.....	Both.....	1 to 10 years	\$12.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	51	Needy.....	Boys..... Girls.....	3 to 12 years 3 to 18 years	\$15.00	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	24	Needy.....	Both.....	To 1 year.	\$10.00	-----
Congregate, cottage.	125	Needy.....	Both.....	2 to 15 years	\$20.00 to \$40.00 \$12.50	Public grammar and high schools.
Cottage.....	33	Needy.....	Both.....	None..	\$20.00	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	87	Needy.....	Both.....	2 to 12 years.	\$11.00 to \$15.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	59	Mexican and Spanish American.	Girls.....	6 and over..	\$8.00	Grammar school in institution.
Congregate.....	40	Japanese.....	Both.....	None.....	\$20.00 to \$30.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	30	Japanese.....	Both.....	2 to 4 years	\$20.00	Parochial grammar school.
Congregate.....	105	Neely Jewish	Boys..... Girls.....	2½ to 15 years 2½ and over	Not fixed	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	25	Needy.....	Boys..... Girls.....	1 to 6 years. 1 to 14 years	\$32.00	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	20	Needy.....	Boys.....	8 to 14 years	\$20.00	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	400	Needy.....	Girls.....	2 to 14 years.	0 to \$20.00	Grammar school in institution.
Congregate.....	105	Needy.....	Boys..... Girls.....	2 to 12 years. 2 to 14 years	\$15.00	Public high and grammar schools.
Congregate.....	132	Orphans and half orphans of Masons.	Both.....	None.....	None	Public high and grammar schools.
Congregate.....	119	Needy.....	Both.....	2 to 16 years	Not fixed	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	128	Needy.....	Boys.....	7 to 16 years	\$12.50	Public high and grammar schools.
Congregate.....	20	Mexican.....	Girls.....	6 to 12 years.	\$5.00	Public grammar school.
Cottage.....	69	Needy.....	Boys..... Girls.....	2 to 10 years 2 to 12 years	\$12.50	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	172	Needy.....	Girls.....	3 to 11 years.	0 to \$15.00	Grammar school in institution.
Congregate.....	130	Needy.....	Both.....	2 to 15 years..	Not fixed	Public grammar and high schools. Primary on premises.
Congregate.....	525	Needy and wayward.	Boys.....	7 to 15 years..	\$15.00 to \$20.00	Grammar school in institution.
Congregate.....	170	Needy.....	Boys.....	4 to 14 years.	\$20.00	Grammar school in institution.
Congregate.....	188	Needy.....	Both.....	18 months to 15 years	\$10.00 to \$20.00	Grammar and high schools in institution.

INSTITUTIONS FOR NEEDY CHILDREN.

Name	Address	Superintendent	Location	Auspices
<i>Orange County.</i> Saint Catherine's Orphanage.....	Anaheim.....	Sister M. Hedwig.....	Suburban.	Dominican Sisters....
<i>Sacramento County.</i> Sacramento Orphanage and Children's Home. Stanford - Lathrop Memorial Home.	3800 Franklin boulevard, Sacramento. 800 N street.....	Miss Lillian Loranger.. Sister Mary Theresa...	Suburban. Urban.	Board of directors... Sisters of Mercy.....
<i>San Diego County.</i> Boys' and Girls' Aid Society.....	4285 Third street, San Diego.	Mrs. Florence A. Rood	Suburban.	Board of directors....
Helping Hand Children's Home.	2245 G street, San Diego.	Mrs. P. E. Dodson....	Urban....	Board of directors....
San Diego Children's Home.....	Sixteenth and Ash streets, San Diego.	Mrs. Genevieve B. Miles.	Urban....	Board of directors....
Imperial Children's Home.....	3674 Villa Terrace, San Diego.	Mr. J. M. Ray.....	Urban....	Board of directors....
Catholic Children's Home.....	3779 Georgia street, San Diego.	Mrs. Osterman.....	Urban....	Catholic Charities....
✓ <i>San Francisco County.</i> Ellen Stark Ford Home.....	2025 Pine street, San Francisco.	Mrs. H. E. Lincoln....	Urban....	Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..
Infant Shelter.....	1025 Shotwell street, San Francisco.	Miss Elizabeth Clark..	Urban....	Board of directors....
Maria Kip Orphanage and Alfred Nuttal Nelson Memorial Home	720 Forty-first avenue, San Francisco.	Mother Gertrude Paul.	Urban....	Episcopal Church....
McKinley Orphanage.....	3841 Nineteenth street, San Francisco.	Mrs. L. R. Courneen..	Urban....	Methodist Episcopal Church.....
Oriental Methodist Episcopal Home.	940 Washington street, San Francisco.	Mrs. Ida Merritt.....	Urban....	Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church..
Pacific Hebrew Orphan Asylum.	11 Homeward Terrace, San Francisco.	Dr. Samuel Langer....	Urban....	Federation of Jewish Charities.....
Presbyterian Mission Home.....	920 Sacramento street, San Francisco.	Miss Donaldina Cameron.	Urban....	Woman's Occidental Board Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Bayview and Newhall streets, San Francisco	Sister Helena.....	Urban....	Sisters of Charity....
Saint Andrew's Inn.....	2840 Twenty-fifth street, San Francisco.	Rev. George Maxwell..	Urban....	Episcopal Church....
San Francisco Ladies' Protection and Relief Society's Home.	1200 Franklin street, San Francisco.	Miss Ida V. Graham...	Urban....	Board of directors....
San Francisco Nursery for Homeless Children.	Fourteenth avenue and Lake street, San Francisco.	Mrs. D. Duff.....	Urban....	Board of directors....
San Francisco Protestant Orphan Asylum.	520 Lake street, San Francisco.	Mr. C. W. Mark.....	Urban....	Board of directors....
Youth's Directory.....	Nineteenth and Church streets, San Francisco.	Rev. D. O. Crowley...	Urban....	Catholic Church.
<i>San Joaquin County.</i> Children's Home of Stockton....	340 North Pilgrim street, Stockton.	Miss C. G. Patterson..	Urban....	Board of directors....
<i>Santa Barbara County.</i> Saint Vincent's Institution.....	925 De la Vina street, Santa Barbara.	Sister Vincent.....	Urban....	Sisters of Charity....
<i>Santa Clara County.</i> Home of Benevolence.....	Eleventh and Martha streets, San Jose.	Mrs. A. M. Skidmore..	Suburban.	Board of directors....
Independent Order Odd Fellows Orphans' Home.	Gilroy.....	Mrs. Susie J. Harris...	Suburban.	Independent Order Odd Fellows.....

LISTED BY COUNTIES—Continued.

Plan	Capacity	Admission requirements			Monthly rate of charge	Education
		Type of children admitted	Sex	Age limits		
Congregate.....	176	Needy.....	Boys...	6 to 12 years..	\$20.00 to \$25.00	Grammar school in institution.
Cottage-congregate.	30	Needy.....	Both...	Infancy to 15	\$20.00	Public grammar school on prem.
Congregate.....	48	Needy.....	Girls...	5 to 16 years..	Not fixed	Private grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	38	Needy and wayward.	Both...	3 to 14 years..	\$17.50	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	52	Needy.....	Both...	Infancy to 16 years.	\$12.50	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	104	Needy.....	Both...	3 months to 14 years.	Varies	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	24	Needy.....	Both...	2 to 13 years..	\$15.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	24	Needy.....	Both...	12 years.....	\$20.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	46	Needy Japanese and Korean.	Boys... Girls...	Infancy to 5 years. Infancy to 18 years.	\$20.00	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	46	Needy.....	Both...	Infancy to 6 years.	\$20.00	
Congregate.....	22	Needy.....	Girls...	Over 6 years..	\$30.00	Public grammar and high schools. Higher education.
Congregate.....	40	Needy.....	Both...	3 to 14 years..	\$17.50	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	50	Needy Chinese...	Girls...	None.....	\$20.00	Public grammar and high schools. Higher education.
Congregate.....	200	Needy.....	Both...	4 to 13 years..	Not fixed	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	50	Needy Chinese...	Boys... Girls...	To 7 years.... No age limits.	Not fixed	Public high and grammar schools.
Congregate.....	500	Needy.....	Girls...	4 to 15 years..	\$15.00	Grammar school on premises. Private high school.
Congregate.....	52	Needy.....	Boys...	8 to 18 years..	\$24.00	Public high and grammar schools.
Congregate.....	120	Needy.....	Both...	3 to 8 years..	Varies	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	90	Needy.....	Both...	3 to 14 years..	\$22.50	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	124	Needy orphans and half orphans.	Both...	2 to 10 years..	Not fixed	Public grammar and high schools.
Congregate.....	67	Needy and wayward.	Boys...	7 to 18 years..	Not fixed	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	54	Needy.....	Both...	4 to 12 years..	\$15.00	Public grammar school.
Congregate.....	125	Needy.....	Boys... Girls...	2 to 6 years... 2 years and over.	\$15.00	Grammar school in institution. Public high school.
Congregate.....	84	Needy.....	Both...	3 to 14 years..	\$5.00 to \$20.00	Public grammar and high school.
Congregate.....	100	Needy orphans and half orphans of members of Independent Order Odd Fellows.	Both...	Infancy to 14 years.	None	Public grammar and high school.

INSTITUTIONS FOR NEEDY CHILDREN,

Name	Address	Superintendent	Location	Auspices
<i>Santa Cruz County.</i> Santa Cruz Female Orphan Asylum.	Santa Cruz.....	Sister Mary Michael.....	Urban.....	Sisters of Charity.....
Saint Francis Orphan Asylum....	Watsonville.....	Rev. P. Beccario.....	Rural.....	Salesian Fathers.....
<i>Sonoma County.</i> Boys' and Girls' Industrial Home and Farm.	Lytton.....	Lieut. Col. A. Smeeton.....	Rural.....	Salvation Army.....

Name	Address	Superintendent	Location	Auspices
Eas	East Side: Cottage	Urban	Urban	Sisters of Charity
Clu	Clay: Cottage	Urban	Urban	Sisters of Charity
Fri	Fri: Cottage	Urban	Urban	Sisters of Charity
Sha	Shaw: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salesian Fathers
Chi	Chil: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salvation Army
Jay	Jay: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salvation Army
Hon	Hon: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salvation Army

Name	Address	Superintendent	Location	Auspices
Eas	East Side: Cottage	Urban	Urban	Sisters of Charity
Clu	Clay: Cottage	Urban	Urban	Sisters of Charity
Fri	Fri: Cottage	Urban	Urban	Sisters of Charity
Sha	Shaw: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salesian Fathers
Chi	Chil: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salvation Army
Jay	Jay: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salvation Army
Hon	Hon: Cottage	Rural	Rural	Salvation Army

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.

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STED BY COUNTIES—Continued.

Plan	Capacity	Admission requirements			Monthly rate of charge	Education
		Type of children admitted	Sex	Age limits		
Aggregate.....	125	Needy.....	Girls...	5 to 17 years..	\$22.50	Grammar and high schools in institution.
Single-congregate.	150	Needy.....	Boys...	7 to 14 years..	\$20.00 to \$25.00	Grammar school in institution.
Aggregate.....	200	Needy and wayward.	Boys... Girls...	6 to 14 years.. 6 to 12 years..	\$20.00	Public grammar school on premises.

6. INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING SPECIAL MEDICAL AND PREVENTIVE CARE FOR CHILDREN.

Care for crippled children.

There has been in California during the past two years a notable awakening of interest and activity in behalf of children handicapped by sickness or physical defects. In particular the appeals of needy crippled children have met with gratifying response. Two institutions in Los Angeles, exclusively for corrective treatment of crippled children, have been established within the biennial period. The Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, located in San Francisco, will be opened early in 1923.

There is a growing recognition of the fact that health is perhaps the most basic factor making for the happiness, normal development and future usefulness of the child. It is to be hoped that the public appreciation of the distressing condition of many crippled children in this state and of their need for skilled treatment will result in still further opportunities for their relief.

Care for convalescents.

There is likewise great need for convalescent care for dependent children upon their discharge from hospitals. Their homes too frequently offer no opportunity for necessary rest and after care, the lack of which often nullifies the benefits of hospital treatment.

As noted elsewhere in this report, the San Francisco Ladies' Protective and Relief Society has changed its policy concerning its children's work, so that in the future only girls needing after care following hospital treatment will be admitted. A new unit of twenty beds has been donated recently to the Stanford Home for Convalescent Children, at Stanford University.

Preventoria care.

There are five preventoria in California with a capacity of 125 children. Three of these are licensed and two are pending license. Two new preventoria are under construction. One of these is at Livermore, Alameda County, under the auspices of the Alameda County Tuberculosis Association. The other is in Pasadena in connection with the Pasadena Day Dispensary. This board has made a study of this important field of children's work and has adopted the following standards as the basis upon which license is granted:

STANDARDS FOR PREVENTORIA.

Definition.

A preventorium shall be defined as a place for the reception and full time care of children who come under the following classification:

1. Children from tuberculous homes.
2. Children who are markedly undernourished and especially those who have a tendency to, or are recovering from diseases involving the respiratory tract.
3. Children who give a positive Von Pirquet reaction and have non-surgical involvement of the glandular system. No child with tuberculosis in a communicable form shall be admitted.

Building and equipment.

1. All rooms shall be outside rooms. Ample sun porches shall be provided.
2. The rooms shall be of sufficient size to allow at least three feet floor space between the beds and 1000 cubic feet air space for each child.
3. The flooring and walls shall be of a character to permit of easy cleaning.
4. The water supply shall be pure and adequate. It is recommended that the drinking water be tested at intervals. Tests will be made free of charge upon application to the Board of Health.
5. The plumbing shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the local board of health or city ordinance.
6. The heating of all rooms shall be safe and adequate.
7. Separate sanitary bathing and toilet facilities shall be provided for boys and girls. There shall be not less than one toilet for every ten children and one tub for every fifteen children. In addition to tubs, shower baths are recommended.
8. A separate bed equipped with standard mattress and bedding shall be provided for each child.
9. Each child must be provided with individual towels, comb and brush and tooth brush. These articles must be used individually and so placed that they will not come in contact with the toilet articles of any other child.
10. Isolation quarters must be provided.
11. Fire protection shall be according to the rules and regulations of the local fire commission or city ordinance and regulations and the rules of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Diet.

The dietary shall be up to the standard approved by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and shall include at least one quart of whole milk daily for each child. This in addition to milk used for cooking purposes.

Certified milk is preferable. When it is not used, milk must be pasteurized in accordance to the pure milk law, Statutes 1917, page 803, and amended by Statutes 1919, page 326, or from tuberculosis free cows as determined by the tuberculin tests. Tests will be made free of charge on application to the State Department of Agriculture, Sacramento.

Admission and discharge.

1. All cases shall be recommended by a physician, general clinic, or a tuberculosis clinic.
2. All correctional work such as may be necessary on teeth, tonsils, adenoids or other defects should be done before admission to preventorium.
3. Upon admission each child shall be isolated for a period of one week for observation. The first three days in residence shall be a period of rest. Temperature shall be taken and recorded every four hours. If there has been no marked elevation of temperature and there are no signs of contagious disease child may be admitted to preventorium proper. This preliminary rest period may be omitted with children coming from hospitals or institutions where temperature chart for the previous week has been kept and the child has been under observation, if this is accepted by the physician in charge.

4. Length of residence shall be determined by the progress of the individual case and the decision of the attending physician.

5. Children shall be discharged by order of attending physician only.

6. The physician, clinic or association referring case shall be notified at least one week in advance of child's discharge so that proper care can be taken of child. This notification shall give the condition of child on discharge and shall include any suggestions made by the physician.

Health supervision.

1. If there is no resident physician a visiting physician shall visit the preventorium at least every two weeks on regular appointed days.

2. There shall be at least one graduate nurse in every preventorium.

3. All children shall be examined at least once a month.

4. If possible a teacher of postural correction should be provided.

5. Daily rest periods must be observed.

Education and recreation.

1. Provision shall be made to give children of school age such periods of class work as attending physician recommends.

2. Where religious instruction is given the children it shall be in the faith of their parents or guardians.

3. A library of books suitable for the use of children shall be provided and shall be continuously accessible to them.

4. Playground and playroom shall be provided.

5. It should be the duty of some one officer of the preventorium to supervise and encourage such play activities as meet the approval of the medical director.

Discipline.

There shall be no corporal punishment.

Supervision.

The superintendent shall be a person of good moral character and shall guarantee to the children control and companionship.

Boys and girls shall be segregated according to age and sex.

Records.

Records must be kept which are acceptable to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Sample record forms approved by the State Board will be sent upon request. At the time of admission, the preventorium must require of the physician or the clinic referring the case a complete physical and social history of the child.

This history shall include:

1. The social history of the family, especially with reference to presence of tuberculosis.

2. The history giving all previous diseases of the child.

3. A record of the last physical examination of the child.

A weekly weight chart and a bi-monthly height chart shall be kept.

Complete medical record shall be kept of any child placed in isolation or infirmary.

Plans.

All plans for building or alterations must be submitted to the State Board of Charities and Corrections for approval.

It is difficult to draw a clear line between the work of preventoria, homes for convalescent children and institutions for the care of crippled children. Preventoria are primarily for the care of undernourished children and those predisposed to tuberculosis. The institutions for

crippled children limit their admissions to children needing orthopedic or other correctional treatment. Homes for convalescent children receive children both for preventive and corrective care as well as for convalescence.

The following tables show the principal opportunities now available in California for dependent children in need of such specialized medical attention :

HOSPITALS AND HOMES OFFERING SPECIAL

Name	Address	Auspices	Name of superintendent	Age limit
Children's Hospital.....	4614 Sunset boulevard, Los Angeles.	Board of directors.....	Miss L. Smith.....	To 21 years..
Orthopedic Hospital School	2400½ South Flower street, Los Angeles.	Board of directors.....	Miss Bingen.....	To 20 years..
California Home for Crip- pled Children.	200 South Bonnie Brae street, Los Angeles.	Board of directors and California School of Physical Education.	Dr. Everett O. Beach..	To 21 years..
Children's Hospital.....	3700 California street, San Francisco.	Board of managers.....	Dr. J. B. Cutter, Medi- cal Director.	Wards to 12 years.....
Baby Hospital.....	Fifty-first and Dover streets, Oakland.	Board of directors.....	Miss Ruth Hartzell....	To 7 years...
*Shriners Hospital.....	Nineteenth avenue and Taraval street, San Francisco.	Board of trustees of Shriners' Hospital.

*To be opened early in the year.

Additional features for the care of crippled children are available in general hospitals and clinics. The Anita M. Baldwin Hospital for Babies connected with the California Lutheran Hospital, Los Angeles, does corrective work for infants. San Francisco, and Los Angeles hospitals, conducting clinics, have specialists in charge of this important branch. Physiotherapy treatments are given and some make posture classes a feature. Many beds in every children's ward are always occupied by crippled children. In all the larger centers throughout the state, orthopedic work is being done. Children are accepted as patients in private hospitals with local organizations sometimes aiding in their care. Ten county hospitals are provided with children's wards. Mention should be made of the educational work in progress among the children in the San Francisco Hospital. Recently a regular teacher has been installed.

PREVENTORIA FOR UNDERNOURISHED

Name	Address	Auspices	Location	Name of superintendent
San Mateo Preventorium...	418 North C street, San Mateo.	San Mateo County T. B. Association.	City.....	Miss Lucy E. Pyle...
Sunshine Preventorium....	Manor, Marin County...	California T. B. Association	Country	Miss R. Jones.....
Parlor Lecture Club Pre- ventorium.	White Bridge Road at Shasta, Fresno.	Parlor Lecture Club.....	Country	Victoria Vincent....
Mother Cabrini Preven- torium.	Burbank, Los Angeles County.	Bureau of Catholic Church and Missionary Sisters of Sacred Heart.	Country	Mother Cherubini- Botti resident superintendent, Mother Angelica
Resthaven Preventorium..	East San Diego.....	San Diego T. B. Association	City.....	Mrs. York.....

Organizations planning to open Preventoria during the coming year:
Pasadena Dispensary, Pasadena, Los Angeles County.
Alameda Tuberculosis Association Livermore, Alameda County.

crippled children limit their admissions to children needing orthopedic or other correctional treatment. Homes for convalescent children receive children both for preventive and corrective care as well as for convalescence.

The following tables show the principal opportunities now available in California for dependent children in need of such specialized medical attention :

HOMES AND VACATION CAMPS

Name	Address	Capacity	Admission is arranged by
Stanford Home for Convalescent Children.....	Box 115, Stanford University...	15	Stanford Medical Clinics.....
Drexler Hall.....	Woodside, San Mateo County...	14	Mrs. Elise Drexler.....
Bothin Convalescent Home.....	Manor, Marin County.....	Winter, 30 Summer, 40	Telegraph Hill Settlement, 1736 Stockton street, San Francisco..
*California Home for Crippled Children.....	2000 Bonnie Brac street, Los Angeles.	14	School for Physical Education, Los Angeles.....
St. Dorothy's Rest.....	Camp Meeker, Sonoma County..	35	Mrs. J. O. Lincoln, 2434 Jackson street, San Francisco.....
Salvation Army Vacation Camp..	Third and Hermosa avenue, Redondo Beach.	130	Salvation Army Relief Offices, 815 Crocker street, Los Angeles.....
Neighborhood Settlement Camp..	631 Gertrude street, Redondo Beach.	50	Neighborhood Settlement, 1320 Wilson street, Los Angeles.....
Children's Open Air Camp.....	San Gabriel Canyon, Azusa, Los Angeles County.	100	Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles.....

*Included in tables for Hospitals and Homes offering special opportunities to crippled children also.

7. INSTITUTIONS FOR WAYWARD

Name	Address	Superintendent	Auspices
<i>Alameda County.</i> California Girls' Training School....	520 Lincoln avenue, Alameda.	Mrs. A. G. Douglas.....	Board of directors.....
<i>San Francisco County.</i> Saint Catherine's Home and Training School.	901 Potrero avenue, San Francisco.	Sister Mary Emmanuel ..	Sisters of Mercy.....
<i>Los Angeles County.</i> Convent of the Good Shepherd.....	1312 Arlington avenue, Los Angeles.	Mother M. of St. Francis de Sales.	Sisters of the Good Shepherd.....
<i>Ventura County.</i> California School for Girls.....	Ventura.....	Dr. Olive P. Walton.....	State of California.....

INSTITUTIONS FOR WAYWARD

Name	Address	Superintendent	Auspices
<i>San Bernardino County.</i> California Junior Republic.....	Chino.....	Mr. Homer W. Charles ..	Board of directors.....
<i>San Francisco County.</i> Boys' Aid Society.....	460 Baker street, San Francisco.	Mr. George C. Turner ...	Board of directors.....
<i>Los Angeles County.</i> Strickland Home for Boys	716 Eagle Rock avenue, Los Angeles.	Mr. F. J. King.	Board of directors.....
Whittier State School.....	Whittier.....	Mr. Fred C. Nelles.....	State of California.....
<i>Amador County.</i> Preston School of Industry.....	Waterman (Railroad station Ione).	Mr. O. H. Close.....	State of California.....

OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Rate	Capacity	Requirements for admission	Education and recreation	Physicians
Varies according to ability.	32	Need of orthopedic care.	Instruction in grade work. One teacher.	Dr. Gay Cochran and Chief of Staff.
Varies.	30	Corrective muscular and bone cases.	Teacher employed at school in grammar grades.	Dr. C. L. Lowman and Chief of Staff.
Varies.	11	Condition to be bettered by orthopedic care.	Public grammar school.	Dr. Everett O. Bosch.
Varies to \$2.50 per day.	50	Residence in San Francisco. Diagnosis throughout Out Patient Department.	Miss Wade, teacher, 9 to 2 p. m.	Dr. Geo. McChesney.
Varies to \$5 per week.	28	Residents in Alameda County. Unable to pay private physician.		Dr. Austin Cary; Dr. O. P. Sewer, Dr. Kate Gumpertz.
Free.	50	Parents unable to pay.		Dr. Walter I. Baldwin.

AND PRETUBERCULAR CHILDREN

Children		Capacity	Rate per month	Requirements for admission	Education and recreation	Physicians
Sex	Age					
Boys	3 to 14	14	\$45.00	Malnourished or contact T. B. Physical examination through Stanford Clinic.	School at Preventorium, two hours per day. Garden recreation.	Dr. Alan Beumer.
Girls	4 to 12	15	\$45.00	Same as at San Mateo Preventorium.	School.	Dr. P. K. Brown.
Girls	5 to 12	12	\$35.00	Social history, physician's examination; X-ray plate.	Board of Education to supply teacher one-half day. Books. Large grounds.	Dr. A. B. Cowan.
Boys	5, 6, 7					
Girls	3 to 14	50	\$25.00	Predisposed T. B. girls.	Nurses at Home.	Dr. Marcia Patrick.
Girls	5 to 12	50	Varies to \$45.00	Physically undeveloped, anemic or predisposed to T. B.	Instructed at home.	Dr. Andrew Thornton.

9. Rescue homes.

The work of the rescue homes licensed by this board is confined in the main to the care and protection of unmarried pregnant girls before and after confinement. One home provides care and treatment also for girls who are sex delinquents, but who are not pregnant, or for girls who have a venereal disease in communicable form. One home provides outside hospital care during confinement. The others have maternity equipment or complete maternity department in the home. The serious problem of the rescue home, as touched by this board, is as much a child problem as a girl problem.

The girl is usually the victim of a bad home environment. She has already demonstrated her inability to protect herself. The type of unfortunate girl who seeks refuge in the rescue home is frequently of low mentality and unable to care properly for her child. She needs most careful guidance after her return to the community and only too often should have permanent custodial care. The future life of the baby is dependent upon the decision of this mother. Our study shows clearly that the disposition of the child is the most important responsi-

RESCUE

Name	Address	Superintendent	President of board of directors
<i>Alameda County.</i> California Rescue Home.....	2107 Thirteenth avenue, Oakland.	Miss Beatrice Prosser....	Mr. Elmer Nichols.....
Evangeline Booth Home, Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity.	Twenty-eighth and Garden streets, Oakland.	Commandant Nora Hudspeth.	Commissioner Adam Gifford (Western territory)
<i>Los Angeles County.</i> Florence Crittenton Home.....	234 East avenue Thirty-three, Los Angeles.	Mrs. Mary B. Whirlow..	Mrs. H. M. Hare.....
Salvation Army Truelove Home....	2670 North Griffin avenue, Los Angeles.	Major M. Louise Coggeshall.	Commissioner Adam Gifford (Western territory)
<i>Sacramento County.</i> Peniel Rescue Home.....	Route 4, box 290, Sacramento.	Mrs. M. L. Richardson..	Mrs. M. P. Ferguson....
<i>San Diego County.</i> Girls' Home of San Diego.....	729 Twentieth street, San Diego	Mrs. C. C. Shearer.....	Mrs. M. E. Armstrong...
<i>San Francisco County.</i> Florence Crittenton Home.....	376 Twentieth avenue, San Francisco.	Miss Mary L. Mullen....	Mrs. Charles Wright.....
St. Elizabeth's Infant Hospital....	2530 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco.	Sister Fidelis.....

bility of these Rescue Homes. The girl is weak and suggestible. The fate of the child is determined in the institution under the advice of the superintendent and board of directors.

Whether the mother shall keep her baby or relinquish it for adoption can be wisely determined only by most careful consideration of the opportunity for the best development of the child.

There are seven licensed rescue homes and one application pending license, as shown in the table on pages 78 and 79.

Early in the year 1922, the Salvation Army opened its new class A building for rescue and maternity work in the city of Oakland.

The California Rescue Home of Oakland accepts and treats venereal cases.

St. Elizabeth's Infant Hospital of San Francisco has been recently licensed to do rescue work. It has a fully equipped maternity department. Special care is given to the feeding of infants up to the age of six months.

Last year the Florence Crittenton Home at San Jose sold its property and discontinued the home.

HOMES.

Auspices	Location	Capacity	Admission requirements		Monthly rate of charge
			Age limits	Other	
Pacific Coast Rescue and Protective Association.	Suburban	17 girls	None	Sex delinquent, venereal delinquent, maternity venereal.	Varies.
Salvation Army	Suburban	50 girls	To 25 years	Venereal cases not accepted.	Varies.
National Florence Crittenton Mission.	Urban	30 girls 25 babies.	None	White race, clean bill of health.	Varies.
Salvation Army	Urban	30 girls 15 babies.	None	Must promise to remain 3 months.	Varies.
Peniel Rescue Association	Rural	30 girls 20 babies.	None	Wish girls to promise to remain 3 months.	Varies.
Door of Hope	Suburban	25 girls 10 babies.	14 to 35	White race, including Mexicans. Clean bill of health.	Varies.
National Florence Crittenton Mission.	Urban	14 girls 14 babies.	To 30 years	Not feeble-minded or venereal. Confinement at U. C. Hospital.	Varies.
Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul.	Urban	15 girls 36 babies.	None	Pregnant girls; babies born in hospital. Babies requiring medical care from birth to 6 months.	Varies.

10. Fire standards.

During this biennial period there have been a number of fires in our children's institutions, in several instances disastrous to property, but happily in no instance was there loss of life. Many of the buildings are old and built entirely of wood. Many are located outside of an incorporated town or city and have not the protection afforded by an organized fire department. Legal requirements for fire protection outside of municipalities are in the main negligible.

To meet this situation the state board has adopted the following minimum requirements regarding fire protection. These regulations apply to all children's institutions or boarding homes and to maternity hospitals and homes holding the license of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. In their preparation the state board has had the benefit of expert opinion.

REQUIREMENTS REGARDING FIRE PROTECTION.

The following rules set forth the essential points with which the management of an institution must comply regarding fire protection. All rules marked with a star apply to homes boarding children or caring for maternity patients.

Exits.

*1. There must be at least two means of egress, leading to the outside from the building. Stairways shall be at least thirty feet apart and handrails shall be provided. All doors must open outwardly.

*2. Any three-story building must have iron fire escape stairways with side railings. Any basement seven feet or more shall be considered a story.

*3. All ladders of fire escapes must reach the ground and extend to the roof of building.

*4. Doors of fire escapes shall lead into hall and open outwardly, but shall not obstruct the fire escapes.

*5. Fire escapes must be kept unobstructed at all times.

*6. Where any hospital, sanitarium or children's institution is built on the pavilion system, consisting of two or more buildings connected by corridors, there shall be fire doors at each end of every corridor connecting such buildings.

Signs.

1. Signs must be posted in conspicuous places to give information as to location and operation of fire alarm boxes, extinguishers and fire escapes. Lettering on signs shall not be less than three inches.

2. All buildings occupied by patients or children shall have exits designated by red lights.

Alarms.

*1. Persons turning in alarm must wait the arrival of fire department to point out location of fire.

2. When an institution is located outside the range of public fire protection, arrangement must be made to have the fire department respond in cases of fire. Report of this arrangement must be made to the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

Extinguishers.

1. Portable soda-acid fire extinguishers must be provided.

2. There must be one extinguisher to every 500 square feet of floor space in the building, or one extinguisher for each floor if floor space is less than 500 square feet.

3. Extinguishers shall be placed in prominent and accessible places throughout the buildings.

4. Extinguishers must be hung with the tops not more than five feet above the floor.

5. Extinguishers must be recharged semi-annually, the date of recharging being recorded on a tag attached to each extinguisher.

6. All extinguishers must be inspected by local fire department every three months and records of inspection kept in the institution.

7. All employees must be instructed in the handling of fire extinguishers and hose.

Heating.

1. Furnace and boilers must be located in a fireproof room, if not in a detached building.

*2. All flues and ducts, including foul air ducts must be of metal or other non-combustible material and be carried through the roof.

*3. Kerosene heaters must be kept clean, filled outside the buildings, and used only when absolutely necessary. Kerosene oil must be of the highest grade commercially obtainable.

*4. Electric bed warmers shall not be used.

*5. Fire places shall be provided with close-fitting screens.

*6. When gas stoves are provided, they must be carefully installed. Rubber tubing as a connection for gas stoves is prohibited.

*7. Whenever necessary to build fires on the premises outside the building, they must be watched while burning and thoroughly extinguished before being left. Fires should always be at a considerable distance from the house.

Lighting.

1. All electrical installation shall be installed to comply with the National Electric Code.

2. Hallways, if not sufficiently illuminated by natural light in the daytime, shall be illuminated by a bright light capable of furnishing enough light to enable any person to see stairways and exits from said hall, night and day.

*3. Electric lamps shall be protected by wire guards, if near woodwork, paper or other inflammable material.

*4. Lamps hung on drop cords must not be tied or twisted or allowed to come in contact with gas pipes, nails or other metal.

*5. Gas fixtures are not allowed where flames can come in contact with curtains, woodwork or other combustible material.

*6. Where clearance over gas lights is less than two feet, bells or other special protection shall be provided.

*7. Portable gas lamps must not be used.

*8. Safety matches only shall be used.

Chimneys.

*1. Chimneys and stove pipes must be thoroughly cleaned once a year.

*2. Protection by metal or asbestos must be provided for all steam pipes and hot water pipes when placed nearer than two inches to woodwork.

*3. Where stove pipes pass through closets or concealed places, pipes must be protected by a metal shield.

*4. All joints must be securely riveted and properly supported.

Hose protection.

1. Outside hose protection shall be installed for institutions outside of public fire protection zones.

2. Fire hose must be provided inside the buildings on every floor. (The saving in insurance will pay the cost of installation.) Apparatus must be frequently tested to make certain the hose is in good condition.

Miscellaneous Requirements.

*1. Basements and attics shall not be used as a place for storage of combustible materials.

*2. Metal cans with covers must be provided for rubbish.

*3. Care must be taken in handling gasoline, oils, paints, varnishes and all cloths or waste used for polishing floors, furniture, etc. All such supplies and working materials must be kept in an isolated building provided with proper vent.

*4. All lockers and closets must be kept free from an accumulation and other combustible materials.

- *5. Doors must be kept unlocked whenever possible.
- *6. Windows shall be of ample size to permit of their use as exits.
- *7. Corridors must be kept absolutely clear at all times, especial attention being given to the removal of wheel chairs, etc.
- *8. Every elevator and stairway leading to a basement must be enclosed with a door and tight partition. This door shall be of the construction required for a building of the class in which it is placed.

The details of the drills will vary with each institution, but shall be carefully worked out to meet all possible emergencies. They must include the following matters:

1. All employees shall be assigned to certain stations in connection with the drills and carefully instructed as to their duties in emergencies.
2. All employees shall be instructed in the use of all fire-fighting apparatus.
3. Drills must be held at least once a month, at various times of day and night, and without notice. Record must be kept in institution of date and time taken to empty building of occupants.

September 28, 1922.

11. Cooperation with State Board of Control.

In the supervision of certain children's institutions this Board, as heretofore, has cooperated with the State Board of Control. Eight joint meetings of representatives of the two boards have been held.

There are 37 of the 104 children's institutions in California which must be licensed by this Board, to which state aid is granted and which are known as state aid institutions. These 37 institutions are under the immediate supervision of the State Board of Control whose agents send reports of their inspections to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The State Board of Control holds the responsibility for a children's institution so long as state aid is granted it. If state aid is withdrawn the responsibility reverts to this Board. This division of work eliminates duplication in the supervision of state aid institutions.

III. FAMILY BOARDING HOMES.

1. *Introductory.*

All homes where children are boarded or placed for custodial care away from their parents or legal guardians must be licensed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. There were in California on June 30, 1922, 2706 children being cared for in 1792 family boarding homes. The investigation, standardizing, and supervision of these homes is an important responsibility of this board. This work is accomplished in several ways.

All children's boarding homes must either hold the license of this board or must be supervised and used exclusively by a child-placing agency licensed by this board to place children in foster homes. This board has adopted standards for boarding homes and for child-placing agencies which must be met before license can be granted to either.

2. *Homes Holding Individual Licenses.*

The inspection and supervision of family boarding homes individually licensed by this board can be most successfully accomplished through cooperation in each county with a local agency doing children's work at a satisfactory standard. It is therefore the policy of the state board as rapidly as possible to delegate to qualified local organizations the authority to investigate applications for license for boarding homes; to make recommendation to the board concerning the granting or denial of such license and subsequently to supervise the licensed homes in the

county. Every license must be granted by action of the state board. The board assumes responsibility for all denials, revocations and problem cases. The recommendation of the local agent is considered in every instance but the final responsibility lies with the state board.

The local agent has the cooperation of the local health officer in making the initial inspection. The health officer's approval of the sanitary condition of any premises is necessary before further consideration will be given an application for license.

The importance of high and uniform standards for the safeguarding of children separated from their natural guardians and protectors makes it necessary to centralize the work in a board with statewide activities. Experience has shown that the family boarding home is frequently migratory. This is especially true of the undesirable homes which are in one county today and another tomorrow. A state board has final legal authority over the entire state, which enables it to cope with such situations. It has a comparative knowledge of the methods by which the different counties are working out their children's problems. The local agent may at any time call upon the State Board for assistance in handling troublesome problems.

On the other hand the individual boarding home is a local problem. It belongs to the intimate life of the locality and in the great majority of cases the children it cares for belong to the community. The local agent has at her hand many avenues of information concerning applicants which are closed to the occasional visitor.

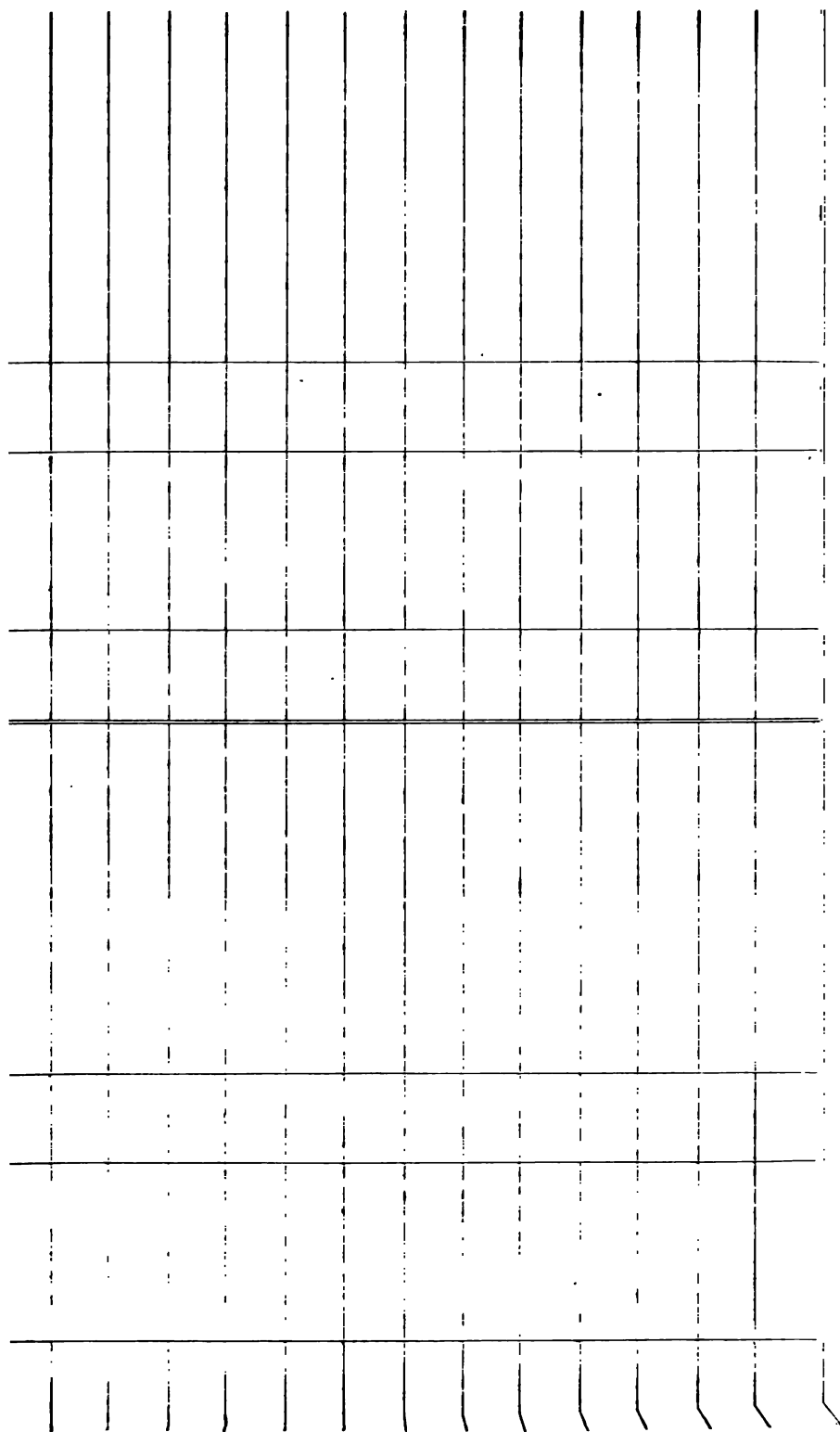
It is only through the understanding and constant cooperation of local organizations that the state board has been able to carry on this ever increasing volume of work.

a. County organization.

In order to make this work less burdensome to local agencies and at the same time more effective, it has been the policy of the board to make special studies as rapidly as possible of the boarding home situation in all counties where there is reason to believe the organization and standard of social work would warrant the delegation in some degree of responsibility for the inspection and supervision of boarding homes. During this biennial period studies have been made in Santa Clara, Marin, Merced and Tulare counties.

To meet the needs of this growing work the following records for the use of local agencies and this board have been prepared and are being installed in the various counties as they assume this responsibility.

NAME OF FOSTER MOTHER		TOWN		FOLDER No.	
ADDRESS		RELIGION		TELEPHONE	
NATIONALITY		AGE OF FOSTER MOTHER			
Application sent		Date	STATE BOARD ACTION		DATE
Application returned			License granted for children		
Approved by Health Officer { Yes No			License No. issued		
Inspection made			License denied		
Referred to State Board			Reason for denial		
REFERENCES			SUBSEQUENT BOARD ACTION		
SATIS.	UNSATIS.	BY LETTER	BY WHOM INTERVIEWED		
1					
2					
3					
Recommended for children					
Infants (children under 3 years)					
Boys (state ages)			Girls (state ages)		
Boarding home card for			County		



b. Court action.

Several times during this period this board has found it necessary to swear out warrants for the arrest of women boarding children in violation of the law. It has been our experience that the majority of women boarding children without a license are ignorant of the law. When informed of the necessity for license they make application and conform to the requirements of this board. This, however, does not apply in all cases. Some women defy the law by refusing to apply for license or to discontinue the care of children if license is denied. These homes are uniformly poor and frequently fraught with danger for the children. The women in charge are usually boarding children for commercial reasons only and have not the requisites of character and interest in childhood necessary for this most important and difficult service. In homes of this type there is constant danger of cruelty, abuse and neglect. Two women have been convicted and given jail and fine sentences for boarding children without a license. In both instances neglect and cruelty were also proved. Court action has been brought against several other cases before offenders would comply with the law.

c. Newspaper cooperation.

No social agency or person informed of the necessity for license would use homes operating in violation of the law. These violators therefore have depended upon advertising in the daily press, which is the medium used by the uninformed to secure boarding homes for their children. In one instance of most flagrant violation of the law and abuse of the children eight babies were found in a home denied license and subsequently closed by court action. The mothers of five of these infants testified they had learned of the home through newspaper advertisements. The state board appealed to the Publishers' Association of San Francisco for help in meeting this situation. The association gave the matter careful consideration and adopted the following resolution:

TO THE PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION:

Whereas, The most dependent and helpless human being in the world is the child without the protection of a good home, and

Whereas, The law has made the State Board of Charities and Corrections responsible for licensing all good homes without cost to the applicant and further has made the State Board of Charities and Corrections responsible for denying licenses to all unfit homes and revoking licenses for cause, and

Whereas, Though excellent homes through ignorance of the law are found from time to time to be operating without a license, the homes that are unsafe and sometimes dangerous for children are the homes unlicensed and therefore unsupervised operating in violation of the law for commercial purposes, and further as these homes are never recommended by child-caring social agencies, they depend upon alluring advertisements in the press for the children who too frequently become their victims, and

Whereas, The daily press is the most important agency for educating public opinion in the knowledge and observance of the law; therefore be it

Resolved, That each newspaper in California require that any person who proposes to conduct a boarding home for children shall hold the license of the State Board of Charities and Corrections as required by law before any advertisement of such home be accepted by the paper, and further that we request that the representative of the paper responsible for accepting advertisements shall assure himself that the person advertising has such a license.

Through the courtesy of the San Francisco Association the matter was presented to the Los Angeles and Alameda County Publishers' Associations. They took similar action. The state board circularized the newspapers throughout the state, asking their cooperation in safeguarding children living away from their parents or legal guardians by refusing to accept advertisements for any homes but those holding the license of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

A sample copy of the following new form of boarding home license issued by this board has been sent to all the newspapers in the state. The newspaper managers require that this license shall be presented at the office of the paper before a children's boarding home advertisement will be accepted. The board feels that this agreement with the press marks a long step forward in our state program for better care for defenseless children.

License No.-----

*The State Board of Charities and Corrections of the State of California
licenses*

-----*Name*

-----*Street*

-----*Town*

-----*County*

To conduct-----

with a capacity of-----, *in accordance with
page 73, Statutes of 1913, and with the rules and standards prescribed
by the Board.*

Dated at San Francisco this-----*day of*-----, 19 .

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

CHAS. A. RAMM, *President.*

CORNELIA MCKINNE STANWOOD, *Secretary.*

d. TABLE SHOWING LOCATION, NUMBER AND SUPERVISION OF
INDIVIDUAL LICENSED BOARDING HOMES.

Local supervising agency	District covered	Number of licensed homes under local supervision	Number of licensed homes with no local supervision	Number of homes boarding children	Number of children in homes under local supervision	Number of children in homes with no local supervision
Alameda County:						
Oakland City Health Dept.	City of Oakland	73	38	56	113	26
Butte County			1	1		2
Contra Costa County			4	3		4
Del Norte County			1			
El Dorado County			1			
Fresno County:						
County Dept. of Public Welfare	Entire county	60		24	62	
Humboldt County:						
County Dept. of Public Welfare	Entire county	19		9	18	
Inyo County			2			
Kern County:						
County Dept. of Public Welfare	Entire county	11		10	15	
Los Angeles County:						
City Board of Health	Los Angeles	221		151	360	
County Public Welfare Com.	Los Angeles County	308		300	520	
Madera County			1			
Marin County:						
County Chapter Am. Red Cross	Entire county	9		4	18	
Merced County:						
County Welfare Department	Entire county	9		4	6	
Monterey County			4	3		19
Napa County			13	8		20
Nevada County			1			
Orange County			2			
Placer County			1			
Riverside County			2			
Sacramento County:						
City Board of Health	City of Sacramento	26	2	14	33	6
San Bernardino County:						
County Public Welfare Com.	Entire county	17		5	13	
San Diego County:						
County Welfare Department	Entire county	38		44	81	
San Francisco County:						
City Board of Health	Entire county	220		150	191	
San Joaquin County			2	2		6
San Mateo County:						
County Welfare Commission	Homes used by department and probation officer	17	21	24	17	20
Santa Barbara County:						
Associated Charities	City of Santa Barbara	3		1	3	
Santa Clara County			36	22		59
Santa Cruz County			2			
Shasta County			1			
Solano County			3	1		1
Sonoma County:						
County Welfare Commission	Entire county	24		21	43	
Stanislaus County:						
County Welfare Department	Entire county	1		1	1	
Tehama County			2	2		3
Tulare County			2	2		9
Ventura County			1	1		22
Totals		1,056	143	863	1,494	197

6. LOCAL BOARDING HOME ORDINANCES.

A number of the larger cities in the state, notably Los Angeles, San Francisco and Oakland, have supplemented the state supervision of children's boarding homes by passing ordinances requiring permits from their local health departments in order to board children.

These ordinances are in line with the policy of the State Board to make the local community, whether it is a municipality or a county, responsible for the control of its own children's boarding home problem.

The possible confusion arising from the issuing of a state license and a local permit in these cities has been eliminated between the local health boards and the State Board of Charities and Corrections by the following agreement: Applications for city permits and state license are given to applicants at the same time. Permits and licenses to operate boarding homes are mailed to applicants at the same time. All applications for permits and licenses are made through the board of health. If the application is made to the State Board it is referred to the local health department. The health board is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of standards and the state board license is automatically renewed or discontinued with the renewal or withdrawal of the health board permit.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections approves of this form of local supervision whenever the ordinance is satisfactorily drawn and sufficient funds are made available for the employment of enough trained workers to investigate and supervise the homes.

As stated elsewhere in this report, this work is essentially a local problem and can be handled most satisfactorily by properly equipped local agencies. Cooperation with health departments is especially desirable. The health of the child is safeguarded and there is a constant check on the sanitary condition of the home.

The city of Oakland is at the present time re-writing its ordinance requiring local permits for boarding homes for children. In the new draft an especial effort has been made to avoid conflict with the state law, so that any court action brought under its provisions cannot be nullified because the ordinance is unconstitutional.

This plan of cooperation has been tested as satisfactory through an experience of years. This has been brought about by conferences with the local health departments on matters of policy and through joint action of the state and local agencies in court.

3. *Homes used by licensed child-placing agencies.*

There were 593 boarding homes on June 30, 1922, under the supervision of eight licensed child-placing agencies. These homes are caring for 1015 children. The location of these homes and the agencies responsible for their supervision are shown by the accompanying chart.

The licensing of agencies to supervise homes in which they place children is in line with the policy of this board to delegate the immediate responsibility of children's boarding homes to local organizations prepared to do this work at a satisfactory standard. As provided by law, these agencies must be licensed and supervised by this board and their license may be withdrawn if its standards are not maintained.

The relation of the licensed child-placing agencies to the homes they supervise is somewhat different from that of the welfare department or Board of Health which supervises the individual licensed boarding homes. The latter are primarily interested in guaranteeing safe living conditions for all children who have not the protection of a licensed agency but who, for any reason, are living apart from their parents or legal guardians. Many children are placed in boarding homes by unlicensed agencies by parents and by relatives.

The licensed child-placing agency is responsible for the proper living conditions of a definite group of children and they develop boarding homes to serve their peculiar needs. These homes also must meet the standards of this board and they may be used only by the agency responsible. Any home which an agency has discontinued using must secure an individual license from this board and be under its direct or delegated supervision before it can again care for children.

The fact that these licensed agencies are responsible for the individual children they place in homes, guarantees trained and constant supervi-

sion for the foster homes they use. Only such child-placing agencies are licensed to develop their own boarding homes as meet the requirements of this board for this type of work.

Following eight years experience in the supervision of these agencies and a series of conferences with those now licensed to place children in boarding homes, the following minimum standards were agreed upon and adopted by this board:

a. Minimum standards for the supervision of children in foster homes by child-placing agencies.

Infants in foster homes.

There shall be one full-time nurse or equivalent for every fifty babies under three years of age. In determining this standard of one nurse to fifty babies the following points were agreed upon:

First. That the nurse should be responsible only for the physical condition of the babies.

Second. That the nurse should not have any social work to do in connection with the babies.

Third. That all sick babies are to be placed in a hospital for care.

Fourth. That the nurse shall not be required to keep any records except the health records of the child.

Older children in foster homes.

There shall be one full-time social worker or the equivalent for every fifty foster homes. This standard is established on the basis that there shall not be more than 100 children in the fifty homes under one worker's supervision.

Children boarded with their parents or legal guardians.

There shall be one full-time social worker or the equivalent for every fifty families where children are boarded with their parents or legal guardians.

Note. It has been demonstrated that when field workers depend for transportation on street cars between fifty and sixty per cent of the time is spent in waiting for cars, transferring and riding. This fact has been taken into consideration in determining these standards and they are based on the use of automobiles as follows:

One automobile for every nurse supervising infants.

One automobile for the use of other social workers supervising children in agencies which have 200 or more children in foster homes.

b. CHART SHOWING LOCATION, NUMBER AND SUPERVISION OF HOMES USED BY LICENSED AGENCIES.

County	Agency	June 30, 1922	
		No. of homes	No. of children
Alameda	{Oakland Associated Charities.....	120	166
	{Catholic Ladies' Aid Society of California.....	26	64
	{Berkeley Welfare Society.....	31	56
	{Little Children's Aid.....	1	1
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	11	21
Contra Costa	{Berkeley Welfare Society.....	1	1
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	4	5
Kern	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	1	1
El Dorado	{Little Children's Aid.....	1	3
Marin	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	6	10
Mendocino	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	1	1
	{Oakland Associated Charities.....	1	1
San Francisco	{Children's Welfare Bureau of Federation of Jewish Charities.....	28	42
	{Little Children's Aid.....	99	200
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	221	379
San Joaquin	{Oakland Associated Charities.....	1	2
	{Berkeley Welfare Society.....	1	1
San Luis Obispo	{Berkeley Welfare Society.....	1	1
San Mateo	{Little Children's Aid.....	5	8
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	4	5
Santa Cruz	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	4	5
Santa Clara	{Berkeley Welfare Society.....	1	1
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	11	20
Shasta	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	1	1
Solano	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	1	3
Sonoma	{Berkeley Welfare Society.....	1	1
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	7	12
Tulare	{Little Children's Aid.....	2	3
	{Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.....	1	1
Totals.....		568	1,015

IV. ADOPTION WORK BY CHILD-PLACING AGENCIES.

There are eight agencies in California licensed by this board to place and supervise children in boarding, free and adoptive homes. This work falls naturally into two parts: first, the placing of children in homes for adoption or permanent free care; second, the placing of children in foster or boarding homes for more or less temporary care. By far the major part of the work of six of the eight licensed agencies consists of placing children, not eligible for adoption, in foster or boarding homes. These agencies are:

The Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities.
 The Little Children's Aid of San Francisco.
 The Eureka Benevolent Society of San Francisco.
 The Associated Charities of Oakland.
 The Catholic Ladies' Aid Society of Oakland.
 The Berkeley Welfare Society.

These six agencies may and do, as the accompanying chart shows, place children for adoption and in free homes. However, with the exception of the Children's Agency of the San Francisco Associated Charities, the number so placed is negligible compared with the work of the Native Sons and Daughters Central Committee on Homeless Children and the Children's Home Society of California, which specialize in permanent placements.

The following are the results of the investigation conducted by the State Board of Education at Trenton, N.J. in 1911-12. The results are given in the following table.

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	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	Total
Number of children in the State	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	130,000	135,000	140,000	145,000	1,200,000
Number of children in the State who are under 14 years of age	50,000	52,000	54,000	56,000	58,000	60,000	62,000	64,000	66,000	68,000	540,000
Number of children in the State who are under 14 years of age and are in the State who are under 14 years of age	25,000	26,000	27,000	28,000	29,000	30,000	31,000	32,000	33,000	34,000	270,000
Number of children in the State who are under 14 years of age and are in the State who are under 14 years of age	12,500	13,000	13,500	14,000	14,500	15,000	15,500	16,000	16,500	17,000	135,000
Total	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000	130,000	135,000	140,000	145,000	1,200,000

The following are the results of the investigation conducted by the State Board of Education at Trenton, N.J. in 1911-12. The results are given in the following table.

V. DAY NURSERIES.

Two new day nurseries have been licensed within this biennial period. The *Colored Children's Home and Day Nursery* in Oakland was licensed to care for 12 children. The *Grace Day Home* at Sacramento, conducted by the Franciscan Sisters, has been licensed to care for 100 children. It has a new building and large playground especially planned for use as a day nursery.

Industrial Day Nurseries.

During the past three years this board has been working on a program for the standardization of Industrial Day Nurseries. A study has been made of thirty-six day nurseries operated in connection with canneries in the San Joaquin Valley. A survey of the industrial nursery situation in Santa Clara County has been made. Many conferences north and south in this state have been held with individual employers, industrial associations and with local social workers and school authorities for the discussion of this problem.

Following an agreement with the Cannerymen's Association this board is now cooperating with that group with a view to adopting workable standards for equipment and service. It is hoped that with the help of the Cannerymen's Association progress can be made toward a solution of this difficult and involved problem.

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Name	Address	Superintendent	President of board of directors
Alameda County.			
Harvey Jay Warner	Seventh and F. E. I. I. D. streets, Berkeley.	Mrs. Catherine E. Winchell.	Mrs. Rose Winchell.
St. Vincent's Day Home	1009 Alameda street, San Francisco.	Super. M. de Soto.	Master Theron.
Henry Weil Children's Home	1715 Divisadero street, San Francisco.	Mrs. M. Harrow.	Mrs. Henry Weil.
Butte County.			
Evans Day Nursery	202 "D" street, Yreka.	Mrs. W. Howe.	Mrs. Wm. Howe.
Los Angeles County.			
San Joaquin Children's Day Nursery	142 San Joaquin street, Los Angeles.	Mrs. Martin.	Mrs. L. Lockman treasurer.
King's Daughters Day Nursery	122 North Commerce street, Los Angeles.	Mrs. James T. Harrison.	Mrs. E. Lockman.
Long Beach Day Nursery	505 Alameda street, Long Beach.	Mrs. Florence E. Fisher.	Mrs. Fred Hilly.
Mothers League Day Home	1412 Main street, Los Angeles.	Super. Johnson.	Master Theron, Secy.
Thomson Day Nursery	22 Locust street, Pasadena.	Mrs. Christine Martinson.	Mrs. Mary Wilson.
Seaside Army Day Nursery	215 Fremont street, Los Angeles.	Superintendent John M. Rogers.	Commissioner James Gifford for western territory.
St. Vincent's Day Nursery	25 North Commerce street, Los Angeles.	Mrs. Nellie J. Byrum.	Mrs. C. E. Seidel.
Womans Day Nursery	275 East Hollywood street, Los Angeles.	Mrs. Carl Krammer.	Mrs. E. Jones.
Orange County.			
Hill Day Nursery	31 East Fifth street, Santa Ana.	Mrs. Paul Wright.	Mrs. Arthur Lyon.
San Diego County.			
City Home League Day Nursery	17 West Garfield street, Riverside.	Mrs. Jackson.	Mrs. S. J. Winans.
San Francisco County.			
Lease Day Home	Seventh and "D" streets, San Francisco.	Super. Jackson.	
San Francisco County.			
Seaboard Day Nursery	405 Mission street, San Francisco.	Mrs. Isaac Wright.	Mrs. Henry V. Allen.
San Francisco County.			
United City League Alameda Day Nursery	24 Second street, San Francisco.	Miss Ellen Fox.	Mrs. E. J. Griffin.
Community Day Nursery	1215 Howard street, San Francisco.	Miss Susanna Stewart.	Dr. S. J. Stevens.
Eliz. Smith Day Home	39 Jackson street, San Francisco.	Super. A. Robinson.	Master Theron.
Sanit. Prince Day Home	141 Powell street, San Francisco.	Super. A. Johnson.	Master Theron.
San Joaquin County.			
Tooeys Day Nursery	5 South Santa Fe street, Stockton.	Mr. E. Young.	Mrs. Elizabeth Manning.
San Jose County.			
San Fernando's Day Home	38 Van street, San Jose.	Super. A. Carr.	Super. Theron.
San Jose Children's Day Nursery	56 Locust street, San Jose.	John New.	Mrs. J. T. Eney.
San Mateo County.			
Santa Rosa Day Nursery	Santa Rosa.	Mr. E. Cooper.	Mrs. E. S. Cooper.

NURSERIES.

Auspices	Capacity	Daily rate of charge	Admission requirements		
			Sex	Age limits	Race
Board of directors	75	\$0.15	Both...	6 months to 11 years	All except Japanese.
Sisters of the Holy Family	100	Not fixed	Both...	1½ to 10 years (boys) 1½ to 14 years (girls)	White and black.
Board of directors	12	\$3.50 week	Both...	2 to 12 years	Black.
Board of directors	45	\$0.25	Both...	3 months to 7 years	All.
Cohn-Goldwater Company	40	None	Both...	Must be able to walk.	White.
King's Daughters	60	\$0.10	Both...	3 months to 9 years	All.
Board of directors	50	\$0.15 for infant \$0.10	Both...	1 to 10 years	All.
Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart	45	\$0.20	Both...	40 days to 6 years	White, including Mexican.
Board of directors	75	\$0.05 to \$0.50	Both...	1 month to 12 years	All.
Salvation Army	15	\$0.10	Both...	2 to 12 years	White.
Affiliated with Bureau of Catholic Charities	100	\$0.10 for 1 \$0.25 for 3 or 4	Both...	3 months to 10 years	White.
Board of directors	12	\$0.25	Both...	7 months to 7 years	Colored.
Ebell Club of Santa Ana	10	\$0.25	Both...	1 to 10 years	White.
City Home League	14	\$0.15 to \$0.30	Boys... Girls...	1 to 6 years 1 to 10 years	All. All.
Franciscan Sisters	100	\$0.25	Both...	2 to 7 years	All.
Board of directors	40	\$0.10 to \$0.25	Both...	1 to 12 years	All.
Episcopal Church	75	\$0.10 to \$0.15	Both...	3 months to 8 years	All.
Protestant Churches of Mission District	60	\$0.50 to \$1.00 weekly	Both...	14 months to 6 years	All.
Sisters of the Holy Family	200	Not fixed	Both...	1½ to 10 years (boys) 1½ to 14 years (girls)	White. White.
Sisters of the Holy Family	200	Not fixed	Both...	1½ to 10 years (boys) 1½ to 14 years (girls)	White and black.
Board of directors	25	\$0.20 to \$0.50	Both...	2 to 10 years	White.
Sisters of the Holy Family	100	Not fixed	Both...	1½ to 10 years (boys) 1½ to 14 years (girls)	White. White.
Board of directors	40	\$0.10 to \$0.25	Both...	6 months to 12 years	All.
Board of directors	20	\$0.10	Both...	6 months to 10 years	All.

VI. MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

1. *Relation of maternity hospital and home capacity to births and population.*

There are in California 194 licensed maternity departments and general hospitals doing maternity work, and 102 maternity homes. There are available in the State, exclusive of county hospitals, 1824 beds for maternity cases. There were 74,000 reported births in California in the year 1921.

The following table shows the location of licensed hospitals and homes and the distribution of births by counties:

Counties	Hospitals and homes	Capacity (number of beds)	Births	Still births	Total births	Population
Alameda	20	65	6,537	203	6,740	344,177
Alpine						243
Amador			98		93	7,798
Butte	4	10	608	26	636	30,080
Calaveras			78	4	82	6,133
Colusa	1	4	166	6	172	9,290
Contra Costa	2	7	1,089	51	1,139	53,960
Del Norte	1	4	45	3	48	2,759
El Dorado			89	2	91	6,426
Fresno	8	65	3,640	93	3,733	128,779
Glenn	3	6	194	6	200	11,863
Humboldt	6	36	728	15	743	37,413
Imperial	2	12	998	28	1,014	43,453
Inyo			156	1	157	7,031
Kern	4	38	1,561	45	1,606	54,843
Kings	3	11	525	18	543	22,081
Lake			71	1	72	5,402
Lassen	1	3	161	1	162	8,507
Los Angeles	69	517	20,187	637	20,824	996,455
Madera	1	5	302	10	312	12,203
Marin	2	11	822	10	832	27,342
Mariposa			24	1	25	2,775
Mendocino	2	7	423	15	438	24,116
Merced	1	3	533	13	546	24,579
Modoc	1	2	96	4	103	5,425
Mono						960
Monterey	4	12	670	24	694	27,980
Napa	5	20	297	8	305	20,678
Nevada	2	5	167	5	172	10,860
Orange	6	39	1,805	55	1,860	61,375
Placer	2	7	473	7	480	18,584
Plumas			88	3	91	5,081
Riverside	8	32	1,037	26	1,063	50,337
Sacramento	9	57	2,249	69	2,318	91,029
San Benito	1		187	5	192	8,996
San Bernardino	8	48	1,831	46	1,877	73,401
San Diego	12	75	2,474	89	2,563	112,348
San Francisco	22	390	9,175	293	9,468	506,616
San Joaquin	5	22	2,065	42	2,137	79,905
San Luis Obispo	1		464	12	476	21,888
San Mateo	5	28	578	19	597	36,781
Santa Barbara	7	40	897	24	921	41,097
Santa Clara	9	37	2,168	51	2,219	100,676
Santa Cruz	6	15	528	22	550	26,299
Shasta	2	5	213	12	225	13,861
Sierra			25	1	26	1,788
Slaskiyou	5	14	452	13	465	18,545
Solano	4	16	717	17	734	40,002
Sonoma	12	37	892	30	912	52,090
Stanislaus	9	40	1,069	29	1,068	43,557
Sutter			148	2	150	10,115
Tehama	1		273	3	276	12,888
Trinity			18	2	20	2,551
Tulare	10	31	1,529	55	1,584	59,081
Tuolumne	3	7	146	6	152	7,799
Ventura	5	20	656	21	677	28,724
Yolo	5	17	341	7	348	17,105
Yuba	1	4	185	5	190	10,375
	296	1,824	72,438	2,204	74,642	3,426,961

These figures do not include county hospitals.

Number of county hospitals having special wards.....	28
Number of county hospitals using single rooms.....	8

Number of county hospitals in which there is no special provision for maternity patients....	22
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The birth statistics are for the year 1921 and were furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, State Board of Health.

The inadequacy of the provision here recorded for maternity patients is apparent. There is need for more and better care, especially for women of small and moderate means. In the larger cities there is promise of increased and improved hospital service for obstetrical work. However, in the rural communities where the need for safe and adequate provision at childbirth is most acute, there is no apparent indication of relief for this serious situation.

2. Standards.

The requirements of this board for maternity license have been revised in the hope of raising the standard for obstetrical equipment and service in the hospitals and maternity homes throughout the state and of stimulating effort to meet this need.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES.

In accordance with Chapter 69, Statutes 1913.

Definitions.

Any place into which women are received to be cared for before, during or after parturition shall be considered as a maternity hospital or home.

Institutions caring for maternity patients are classified as follows, according to equipment:

Class A. Separate class A building with complete equipment caring for maternity patients only.

Class B. Hospital with maternity department with fully equipped delivery room and nursery.

Class C. General hospital with either delivery room or nursery and general hospital using the operating room for delivery.

For rules and regulations for Class A, B and C maternity hospitals, see below.

Class D. Private homes.

For rules and regulations for Class D private maternity homes, see page 96.

Rules and Regulations Governing Maternity Hospitals.

(Classes A, B and C.)

Granting and revoking license.

1. All maternity hospitals and homes are required, in accordance with section 3, Chapter 69, Statutes 1913, to secure the license of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and to conform to the standards set by that board.

2. Application for license must be made on blanks furnished by the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

3. Every applicant must have the approval of the local board of health or health officer.

4. Every licensee shall post his license in a conspicuous place.

5. Any change of ownership, management, location or name shall be promptly reported to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. When any such change is contemplated an application for a new license shall be made. In such instance the new license may be granted on surrender of the license held.

6. No greater number of women and infants shall be cared for at one time on such premises than is authorized by the license and no women or infants shall be kept in a building or place not designated in the license.

Physical equipment.

1. All rooms and wards occupied by patients shall be outside rooms and the window space shall not be less than one-fifth of the floor space.
 2. The rooms and wards shall be of sufficient size to allow not less than 800 cu. ft. of air space and 100 sq. ft. of floor space for each adult patient and 250 cu. ft. of air space for each infant therein. Ventilation shall conform with state housing laws.
 3. All plumbing, drainage and other arrangements for the disposal of excreta and household waste shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health and local health ordinances.
 4. Toilets and hoppers shall be properly and adequately ventilated to the external air.
 5. In order that the heating of all rooms shall be safe and adequate, no gas stove shall be used which is not directly connected with an outside flue and all gas connections should be of metal piping.
 6. Fire protection shall be according to the rules and regulations of the local fire commission or city ordinance and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. These standards will be furnished with the application.
 7. Provision for isolation of contagious diseases shall be made.
 8. There shall be sanitary equipment for thorough bathing of patients and infants.
 9. An adequate supply of clean bedding, body linen and towels shall be kept on hand at all times.
- Bed pan sterilizers are recommended for hospitals. A separate bed pan marked for use of individual patients is strongly advocated.

Delivery room.

1. A delivery room shall be provided; it must be ready at all times and used for no other purpose.
2. The floors, walls and ceiling shall be of such material as will permit of being easily washed. Provision must be made for sterilization of water, basins, instruments and dressings. There shall be running water with a properly trapped and vented basin.
3. The delivery room shall be furnished with a delivery table or bed, instrument table, irrigating apparatus, basins and pitchers. There shall be an ample supply of sterile linen and dressings. Drugs ordinarily needed for use shall be kept in the room at all times.
4. Two infants' tubs shall be provided for resuscitation in delivery room.
5. Every infant shall be marked for identification before it is taken from delivery room.

Nursery.

1. A separate room for a nursery shall be provided.
2. Infants' cribs or baskets shall have firm, clean mattresses, covered with rubber sheeting and washable pads. Clean woolen blankets shall be used. There shall be a separate bed for each infant.
3. It is recommended that the nursery be provided with stationary bathing facilities, a properly protected dressing table and correct scales.
4. The nursery shall be heated and ventilated. A wall thermometer must be provided in order to be sure that an even temperature is maintained.
5. A covered container for soiled linen shall be provided.
6. A dressing tray shall be set up at all times. The following articles are recommended in dressing and caring for infants: Sterile gauze, absorbent cotton, medium and small safety pins, bottle of alcohol, a bar of pure mild soap, a proper lubricant (albolene or olive oil), boric acid solution, pure powder, abdominal binder for infant.
7. Bottles and nipples shall be properly sterilized after each use.
8. A minimum of one dozen diapers per child shall be provided for each 24 hours. Freshly laundered diapers only shall be used.
9. If hot water bags are ordered by physician, they must be covered with a flannel bag before being placed in the crib, and must not come in direct contact with the baby's body.

Care of patients.

1. Immediately upon the beginning of labor, a legally qualified physician shall be notified and shall be present and in attendance at the time of birth.

2. The eyes of all new born infants shall be treated immediately after birth with a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver, two drops in each eye, or with other approved solutions and during the first few days cleansed daily with saturated boric acid solution. Ampoules of nitrate of silver solution may be obtained free of charge by charitable institutions upon application to State Board of Health, 712 Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco, or 821 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles.

3. Attention is called to Chapter 724, Statutes 1915, which requires the reporting of reddened or inflamed eyes of an infant, within two weeks after birth, to the local health officer of the county or municipality within which the mother of such infant resides.

4. If the child is kept in the hospital and is not breast fed by the mother, the feeding and selection of food shall be under the direction of a registered physician. If a wet-nurse is provided, she shall meet the approval of the physician. Whenever advisable the mother shall be urged to nurse her child.

5. Each maternity hospital shall employ at least one graduate nurse.

6. Any patients afflicted with a venereal or other communicable disease shall be properly isolated in a separate room and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of such disease to other persons.

Disposal of child.

1. Attention is called to section 224 of the Civil Code in accordance with which a child not retained by the mother must be legally relinquished before it can be adopted. This relinquishment must be expressed in writing, signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, or before the secretary of one of the organizations mentioned below. Before adoption can take place a copy of the relinquishment must be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

2. Attention is called to Chapter 569, Statutes 1911, providing for the supervision and control by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of the placing of dependent children into homes, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person, association or society to engage in the work of placing children into homes without a license from the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The following agencies have been licensed to place dependent children into homes and to arrange for adoption:

Berkeley Welfare Society, 2120 Grove street, Berkeley.

Children's Home Society, 919 E. Twenty-fifth street, Los Angeles.

Children's Home Society (Branch), 3491 Sixty-sixth street, Oakland.

Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, City Hall, Oakland.

Oakland Associated Charities, City Hall, Oakland.

Little Children's Aid, 995 Market street, San Francisco.

Children's Agency of the Associated Charities, 1500 Jackson street, San Francisco.

Eureka Benevolent Society, 436 O'Farrell street, San Francisco.

Native Sons' and Daughters' Central Committee on Homeless Children, 955 Phelan Building, San Francisco, and 322 N. Van Ness avenue, Los Angeles.

3. Each licensee shall use due diligence to prevent the abandonment of children, which is, according to section 270-271 and 271a of the Penal Code, a penal offense.

4. A licensee shall not be permitted to advertise that he will procure the adoption of children or to hold out inducements to mothers to part with their offspring.

5. Maternity hospitals shall report on the usual report forms to the State Board of Charities and Corrections within twenty-four hours the name and address of any person other than a parent or relative, by blood or marriage, or the name and address of the organization or institution into whose custody a child is given on discharge from the licensed premises.

Records.

1. Every licensee must have a register wherein he shall enter the name and address of every maternity patient, the date of admission and discharge of every patient, the name and sex of every child born or boarded on the premises, the date of every birth, the legitimacy or illegitimacy of every child, the name and residence

of the father, the date of removal of the child, the name and address of the person taking it away, and, if relinquished by the mother, the date of relinquishment, the name and address of the person to whom the child is relinquished, and the reason therefor; and if adopted, the date of adoption, the name of the person signing the consent to adoption, and the name and address of the person adopting the child. Every admission, discharge, birth, death, relinquishment or adoption must be recorded in the register within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.*

2. A semi-annual report, which shall be an exact transcript of this register, shall be made to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, 905 Market street, San Francisco, January 1 and July 1 of each year.

3. A detailed medical record of mothers' and infants' physical condition shall be maintained. (Sample forms provided by State Board of Charities and Corrections, upon request.)

4. It is recommended that all orders from physicians regarding mothers and infants be written in ink on charts or in order book.

5. It is recommended that attending physician examine mother and infant on day of discharge and attach signature to statements of findings.

6. All births and deaths must be reported promptly to the local authorities by the attending physician. (See Political Code, Section 3077, Chapter 378, Statutes 1915.)

Inspections.

The proprietor or person in charge of a maternity hospital shall give the inspectors of the State Board of Charities and Corrections all information required and shall afford them every facility for examining the records, inspecting the premises, and seeing the inmates, and inquire into all matters concerning such hospital or house and the inmates thereof.

Rules and Regulations Governing Maternity Homes.

(Class D.)

No private maternity home shall receive at any one time more than three patients. No other type of patient shall be cared for in this home. Delivery shall take place in a room with washable walls, ceilings and floors.

Granting and revoking license.

1. All maternity homes are required, in accordance with section 3, chapter 60, Statutes 1913, to secure the license of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and to conform to the standards set by the board.

2. Application for license must be made on blanks furnished by the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

3. Every applicant must have the approval of the local board of health or health officer.

4. Every licensee shall post his license in a conspicuous place.

5. Any change of ownership, management, location or name shall be promptly reported to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. When any such change is contemplated an application for a new license shall be made. In such instance the new license may be granted on surrender of the license held.

6. No greater number of women and infants shall be cared for at one time on such premises than is authorized by the license and no women or infants shall be kept in a building or place not designated in the license.

Physical equipment.

1. All rooms occupied by patients shall be outside rooms and the window space shall not be less than one-fifth of the floor space.

2. The rooms shall be of sufficient size to allow not less than 800 cu. ft. of air space and 100 sq. ft. of floor space for each adult patient and 250 cu. ft. of air space for each infant therein. Ventilation shall conform with state housing laws.

*The State Board of Charities and Corrections does not furnish the maternity hospital register; it merely prescribes the form. A book may be obtained from A. Carlisle and Co., 251 Bush street, Schwabacher-Frey and Company, 611 Market street, or H. S. Crocker, 565 Market street, San Francisco, and from Morris and Le Leviere, 218 New High street, Los Angeles. These forms are kept in duplicate, the perforated sheets to be removed and sent to the office of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, as the semi-annual report. The carbon copy remains permanently bound for the hospital record.

3. All plumbing, drainage and other arrangements for the disposal of excreta and household waste shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the State Board of Health and local health ordinances.

4. Toilets and hoppers shall be properly and adequately ventilated to the external air.

5. In order that the heating of all rooms shall be safe and adequate no gas stove shall be used which is not directly connected with an outside flue and all gas connections should be of metal piping.

6. Fire protection shall be according to the rules and regulations of the local fire commission or city ordinance and the rules and regulations of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. These standards will be furnished with the application.

7. There shall be sanitary equipment for thorough bathing of patients and infants.

8. An adequate supply of clean bedding, body linen and towels shall be kept on hand at all times.

A separate bed pan marked for use of individual patients is strongly advocated.

The following equipment shall be provided :

For delivery.

1. Suitable table or hospital bed for delivery.
2. At least three pitchers.
3. Two basins.
4. Two tubs or large basins for resuscitation.
5. One pail for waste material.
6. Ample supply of sterile dressings, towels, leggings, sheets.
7. Two nail brushes for doctor's use only; should be boiled before and after using and kept in a weak solution of bichloride of mercury, or lysol, in a glass jar.
8. All linen should be marked and kept separate for patients.
9. Wooden blocks 4 and 6 inches high shall be provided for use in case of hemorrhage, where surgical bed is not in use.
10. At the time of delivery plenty of hot and cold sterile water (boiled for 20 minutes).
11. Facilities for sterilizing instruments shall be provided.
12. The following supplies are recommended to be kept on hand: Fl. extract of ergot, lysol, bichloride tablets (blue), sterile cord tape and blunt scissors, nitrate of silver (1%), or argyrol, two pieces of linen tape.

For infant.

1. Separate cribs or baskets for babies—clean mattresses covered with rubber sheeting and clean flannel blankets are to be used.
2. Correct scales for weighing infants.
3. Nitrate of silver one per cent solution.
4. A tray or basket equipped with necessary articles to be used in dressing and caring for infants; to contain sterile gauze, absorbent cotton, medium and small safety pins, cotton applicators, bottle of alcohol, a bar of pure mild soap, a proper lubricant (albolene or olive oil), boric acid solution, pure powder, abdominal binder for infant.
5. If hot water bags are ordered by physician they must be covered with a flannel bag before being placed in the crib, and must not come in direct contact with the baby's body.
6. All nursing bottles and nipples must be boiled at least once a day, and individual nipples must be provided for each child.

For mother.

1. Clean piece of rubber sheeting for each patient's bed.
2. Individual bed pans marked with name of patient.
3. Metal douche cans instead of rubber irrigating bags.
4. Glass tips and nozzles—to be boiled before and after using and kept in lysol solution.
5. Clinical thermometers; to be washed in alcohol before and after using.

Care of patients.

1. This board urges the attendance of a legally qualified physician at all confinements. The law permits midwives to assist women only in cases of normal child

birth. (See Statutes 1917, Sec. 8, page 96.) In any but a normal case the midwife must immediately call a legally qualified physician.

2. The eyes of all new born infants shall be treated immediately after birth with a one per cent solution of nitrate of silver, two drops in each eye, or with other approved solutions and during the first few days cleansed daily with saturated boric acid solution. Ampoules of nitrate of silver solution may be obtained free of charge by charitable institutions upon application to State Board of Health, 713 Wells Fargo Building, San Francisco, or 821 Pacific Finance Building, Los Angeles.

3. Attention is called to Chapter 724, Statutes 1915, which requires the reporting of reddened or inflamed eyes of an infant, within two weeks after birth, to the local health officer of the county or municipality within which the mother of such infant resides.

4. If the child is kept in the home and is not breast fed by the mother, the feeding and selection of food, shall be under the direction of a registered physician. If a wet-nurse is provided, she shall meet the approval of the physician. Whenever advisable the mother shall be urged to nurse her child.

5. Any patients afflicted with a venereal or other communicable disease shall be properly isolated in a separate room and all necessary precautions taken to prevent the spread of such disease to other persons.

Disposal of child.

1. Attention is called to section 224 of the Civil Code in accordance with which a child not retained by the mother must be legally relinquished before it can be adopted. This relinquishment must be expressed in writing, signed and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, or before the secretary of one of the organizations mentioned below. Before adoption can take place a copy of the relinquishments must be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

2. Attention is called to Chapter 569, Statutes 1911, providing for the supervision and control of the State Board of Charities and Corrections of the placing of dependent children into homes, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person, association or society to engage in the work of placing children into homes without a license from the State Board of Charities and Corrections. The following agencies have been licensed to place dependent children into homes and to arrange for adoption:

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Native Sons' and Daughters' Central Committee on Homeless Children, 955 Phelan Building, San Francisco, and 322 N. Van Ness avenue, Los Angeles.

3. Each licensee shall use due diligence to prevent the abandonment of the children, which is, according to sections 270-271 and 271a of the Penal Code, a penal offense.

4. A licensee shall not be permitted to advertise that he will procure the adoption of children or to hold out inducements to mothers to part with their offspring.

5. Maternity hospitals and homes shall report on the usual report forms to the State Board of Charities and Corrections within twenty-four hours the name and address of any person other than a parent or relative by blood or marriage, or the name and address of the organization or institution into whose custody a child is given on discharge from the licensed premises.

Records.

1. Every licensee must have a register wherein he shall enter the name and address of every maternity patient, the date of admission and discharge of every patient, the name and sex of every child born or boarded on the premises, the date of every birth, the legitimacy or illegitimacy of every child, the name and residence of the father, the date of removal of the child, the name and address of the person

taking it away, and, if relinquished by the mother, the date of relinquishment, the name and address of the person to whom the child is relinquished, and the reasons therefor; and if adopted, the date of adoption, the name of the person signing the consent of adoption, and the name and address of the person adopting the child. Every admission, discharge, birth, death, relinquishment or adoption must be recorded in the register within twenty-four hours after its occurrence.*

2. A semi-annual report which shall be an exact transcript of this register, shall be made to the State Board of Charities and Corrections, 995 Market street, San Francisco, January 1 and July 1 of each year.

3. A detailed medical record of mothers' and infants' physical condition shall be maintained. (Sample forms provided by State Board of Charities and Corrections, upon request.)

4. It is recommended that all orders from physicians regarding mothers and infants be written in ink on charts or in order book.

5. It is recommended that attending physician examine mother and infant on day of discharge and attach signature to statement of findings.

6. All births and deaths must be reported promptly to the local authorities by the attending physician. (See Political Code, Section 3077, Chapter 378, Statutes 1915.)

Inspection.

The proprietor or person in charge of a maternity home shall give the inspectors of the State Board of Charities and Corrections all information required and shall afford them every facility for examining the records, inspecting the premises, and seeing the inmates, and inquiring into all matters concerning such home or house and the inmates thereof.

3. *Agreement with State Board of Health.*

We believe another step forward in raising the standard of hospital maternity work in California has been effected through an agreement with the State Board of Health and this board. By this agreement the State Board of Health will cooperate with the Board of Charities and Corrections in enforcement of these standards in hospitals with accredited training schools for nurses. This arrangement will insure proper facilities for training nurses in obstetrical work and the care of infants.

This cooperation, we believe, will result in raising the standards for care of maternity cases and in lowering the rate of infant mortality.

4. *Disposal of Infants.*

The State Board of Charities and Corrections is primarily interested in the child that for any reason is denied the care and protection of its natural parents. For this reason any baby relinquished by its parents becomes a special responsibility. It is hoped that the requirement of the revised standards which makes it necessary to report to the board within twenty-four hours, the name and address of the agency or the person other than parent or near relative into whose care a child is discharged from the hospital or maternity home, will further safeguard the future of these unwelcome babies. These babies, many of whom are illegitimate, are frequently relinquished by their mothers and removed from the hospital very soon after birth. The conditions surrounding the birth and relinquishment of such infants make for careless and hasty placements, often with disastrous results to the child.

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It is to safeguard against such chances and to protect the child that this immediate report is required. In carrying out this program the board feels it can depend upon the cooperation of the superintendent of hospitals and maternity homes who more than anyone else must appreciate the dangers of the situation.

5. *Prenatal clinics.*

There is great need throughout the state for prenatal care.

Thirty-eight prenatal clinics were reported by county and city health officers and other health agencies. Thirty-two of them are in our three largest counties.

Los Angeles County has a prenatal clinic in each of its twenty-one county health centers.

San Francisco has eight prenatal clinics with the following hospitals or centers:

- Mary's Help Hospital.
- Stanford Clinics.
- University of California Hospital.
- Mount Zion Hospital.
- Children's Hospital, Out-Patient Department.
- San Francisco Polyclinic.
- Telegraph Hill Neighborhood Settlement.
- San Francisco City and County Hospital.

Alameda County has three prenatal clinics. One at the Baby Hospital, Oakland, one at the Berkeley Dispensary, and one at the Alameda County Health Center.

The following counties all have one prenatal clinic:

- Fresno County, at the County Hospital.
- Contra Costa County, with the Richmond Health Center.
- Riverside County, in connection with the Riverside City Clinic.
- San Bernardino County, at the County Hospital.
- San Diego County, in connection with the County Dispensary.
- San Mateo County, at the Mills Memorial Hospital.

VII. WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

There has been a growing demand on this board for the past two years for help with the problems presented by clubs for working boys and girls. These appeals have come in the main from Los Angeles and San Francisco. They have included requests for license, for a standard budget, for regulations governing the social activities of such clubs, and model building plans. In order to determine in what way, if at all, the state board could best serve these clubs, meetings were called of the representatives of the thirteen girls' clubs in San Francisco and twelve girls' clubs in Los Angeles for consideration of this question.

The result was a request from both groups for the state board to prepare standards covering the administration, financing, and social responsibilities of such clubs. These standards were to be based on a study of the clubs represented and to be submitted for discussion at a future meeting of the directors of these clubs. The study is still under way. It is already evident that a careful analysis of the work of these organizations *will be helpful* in solving some of their difficult problems.

The fact that these clubs are always filled to capacity demonstrates the need for safe and comfortable living quarters for the girl away from home and earning a small wage. The number of girls who could not be accommodated indicates that our larger centers of population require greater opportunities of similar kind to solve the problem of safely housing the girl and young women in business and industry.

The following data is compiled from the questionnaires filled out by the following San Francisco clubs:

- Business Women's Inn.
- Emanuel Sisterhood.
- Girls' Friendly Lodge.
- Madam J. C. Walker Club.
- Mary Elizabeth Inn.
- Recreation Home Club.
- Saint Cecile.
- San Francisco Girls' Welfare Home.

These eight clubs have a capacity of 451 girls. They employ 38 people. Six clubs have adapted old buildings to their use. Two clubs have built their homes. Four clubs reported 2989 applicants whom they could not accommodate. The other clubs did not keep this record. Two of the clubs referred applicants not accommodated to homes on their room registry. One club referred to the Y. W. C. A. The others did not report action taken.

The charges range from \$2.65 a week for room and use of gas to \$10 for single room and board. In general, the range of charges is

\$5 to \$10 for single room and board.

\$5 to \$8 for double room and board.

\$5 to \$8 for three or more in a room and board.

Six clubs state they are self-supporting.

The age limit for entrance ranges from 14 to 18 years. The age limit for terminating residence is from 30 to 35 years.

The salary limit is \$50 in one club, \$75 in one club, \$100 in four clubs.

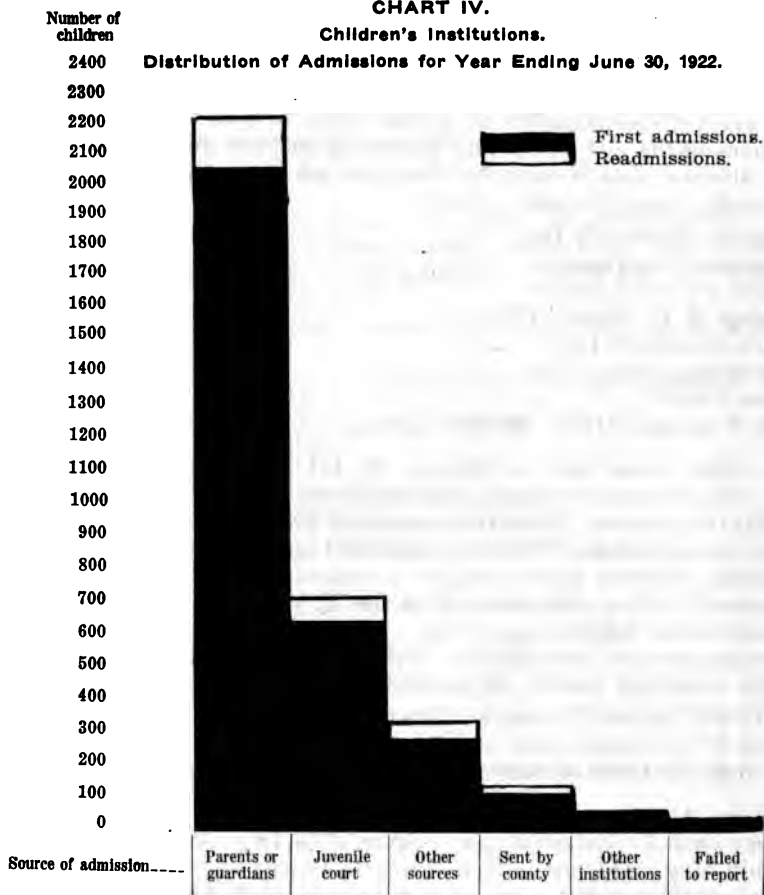
NOTE.

The following information concerning the children's work of this board will be sent to anyone upon request. Address State Board of Charities and Corrections, 995 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

Minimum standards for children's institutions, family boarding homes, maternity hospitals and homes, preventoria, detention homes, supervision of children in foster homes, and regulations for fire protection.

Samples of forms approved by the State Board of Charities and Corrections for social and financial accounting in children's institutions and agencies.

CHART IV.
Children's Institutions.



Number of Children Admitted.

From—	First admissions	Readmissions	Total admissions	Per cent of total
Parents or guardians	2102	168	2270	62.9
Juvenile court	672	54	726	20.1
Other sources	292	40	332	9.3
Sent by county	123	19	142	3.9
Other institutions	72	--	72	2.0
Failed to report	62	--	62	1.8
	3323	281		
Total admissions		3604		

Nearly two-thirds (62.9%) of the children admitted to institutions during the past year were entered by their parents or guardians. Eighty-five per cent (85%) of the institutional population had one or both parents living. The question at once arises as to whether many of these children should have been admitted to the institution in the first instance. There is universal agreement that normal children thrive best in the atmosphere of the normal family group. If for any reason a child can not remain with its parents or guardians, we believe every effort should be made to place it in a properly supervised boarding home, before it is placed in an institution. Institutions should be reserved for nonplaceable children or those requiring specialized care and treatment. Careful and complete investigation, we believe, is necessary to secure the care best suited to the individual development of each child.

The number of children in institutions June 30, 1922, was 5254. During the year, 3604 children were admitted and 3503 were dismissed. Approximately 70% of the children were in the institutions a year or less time. The institutional care, in the main, more closely resembles that of transient boarding places for children than that of a permanent home.

CHART V.

Children's Institutions.

Distribution of Dismissals for Year Ending June 30, 1922.

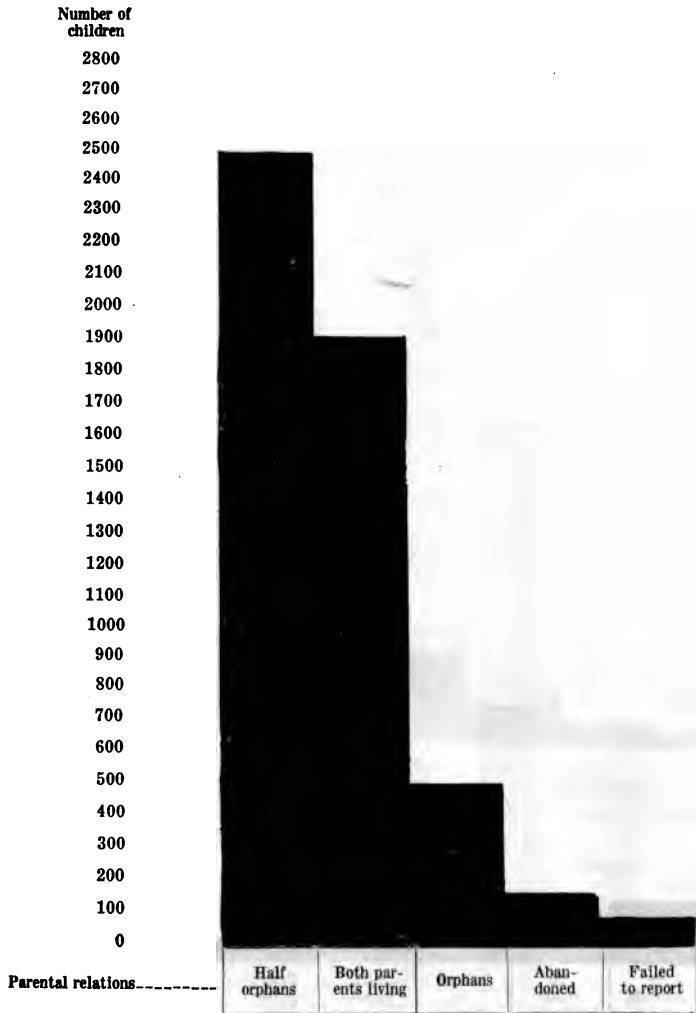


Number of Children Dismissed.

		Per cent of total
To parents and guardians.....	2746	78.4
Juvenile court.....	196	5.6
Other institutions.....	145	4.2
Placed in service.....	105	3.1
Left without permission.....	99	2.8
Placed in free homes.....	65	1.8
Otherwise discharged.....	68	1.8
Died.....	36	1.1
Failed to report.....	43	1.1
Total number of dismissals.....	3503	

CHART VI.
Children's Institutions.

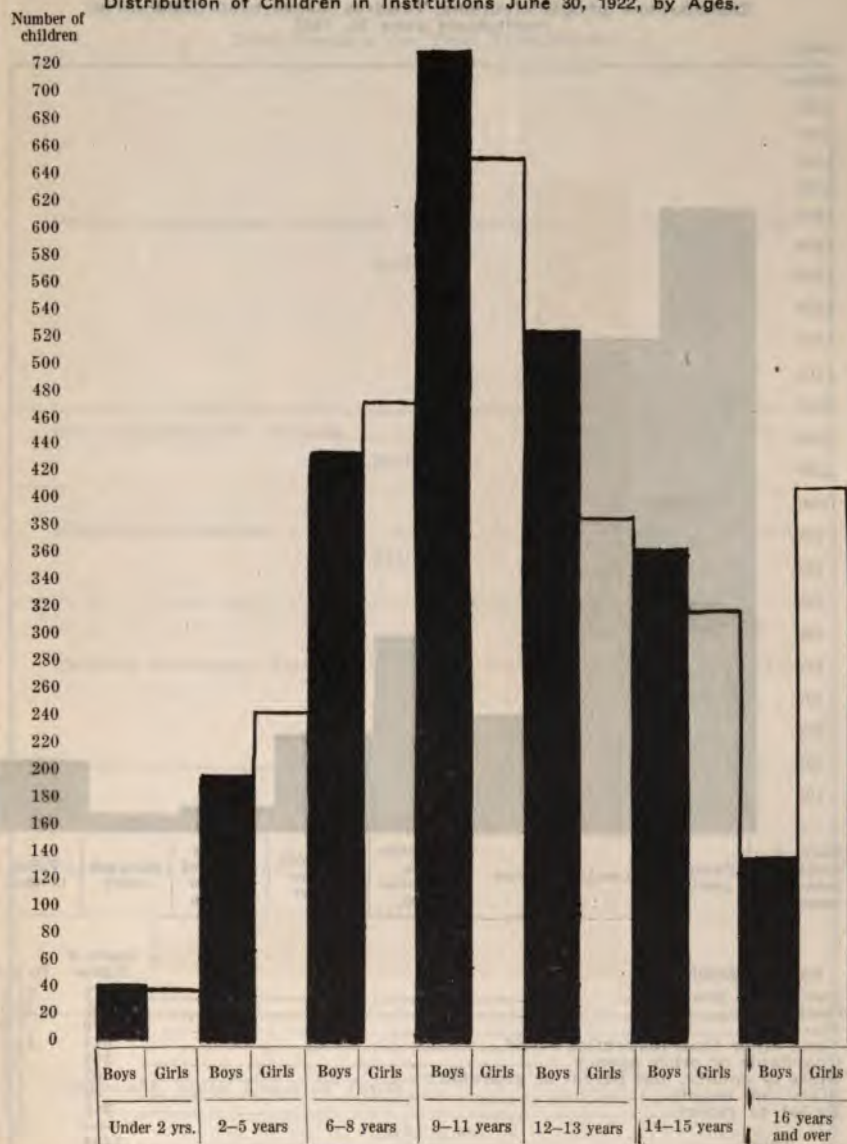
Parental Relations of Children in Institutions June 30, 1922.



Parental relations	Number of children	Per cent
Half orphans	2540	48.2
Both parents living	1946	37.0
Orphans	516	9.6
Abandoned	157	2.9
Failed to report	95	2.3
Total in institutions	5254	

CHART VII.
Children's Institutions.

Distribution of Children in Institutions June 30, 1922, by Ages.



Ages	Boys	Girls
Under 2 years	43	41
2 to 5 years	205	253
6 to 8 years	443	481
9 to 11 years	740	661
12 to 13 years	536	393
14 to 15 years	373	331
16 years and over	141	418
Ages not given	43	152

Totals 2524 2730

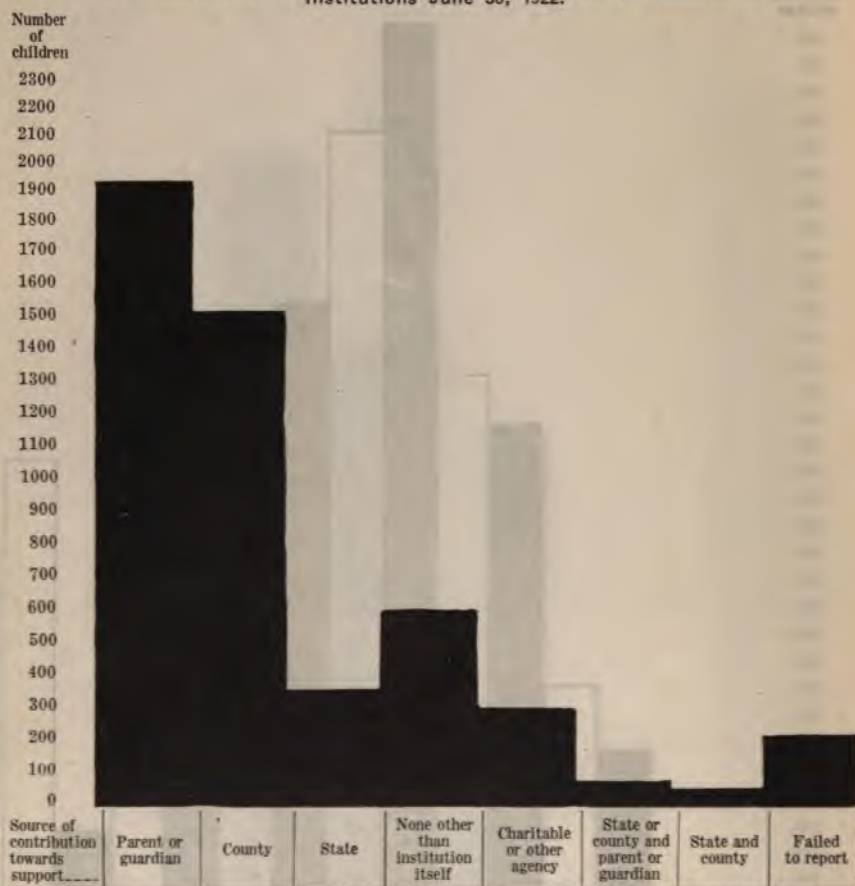
Of the children under two years of age, the majority are in institutions specializing in the care of infants and young children, such as the Castelar Creche in Los Angeles, which cares for undernourished children.

There are comparatively few boys 16 years or over; they have left the institutions to go to work. Of the girls 16 years and over, the greater number are in institutions caring for wayward and delinquent girls.

CHART VIII.

Children's Institutions.

Distributions of Contributions Towards Support of Children in Institutions June 30, 1922.



Source of contribution	Number of children	Per cent
Parent or guardian	1972	37.5
County	1569	29.5
State	372	7.0
None other than institution itself	611	11.5
Charitable or other agency	301	5.5
State or county, and parent or guardian	67	1.3
State and county	50	1.0
Failed to report	312	5.6
Total	5254	

CHART IX.

Children's Institutions.

Total Receipts, by Source of Income for Year Ending June 30, 1922.

Total Receipts for Year, \$2,080,348.62.

Private Subscriptions, Donations, Endowments-----	29.3%
\$609,779.32	
Entertainments and Benefits-----	6.0%
\$124,956.38	
Miscellaneous Sources -----	11.6%
\$241,452.11	
Business Enterprise, Farms, Investments, Borrowed-----	14.1%
\$291,175.21	
Parents and Guardians -----	19.9%
\$415,188.84	
Public Aid, State, Counties, Cities-----	19.1%
\$397,796.76	

Private contributions make up the largest single source of income to the institutions, accounting for over one-fourth of their incomes. While the parents or guardians contribute towards the support of 75% of the children in the institutions, their contributions make up approximately 40% of the total income of the institutions. As the sums contributed do not cover the cost of caring for the children in the institution, the remainder of the costs are met by private contributions, entertainments and benefits, business enterprise and miscellaneous sources.

CHART X.

Children's Institutions.

Distribution of Total Expenditures for Year Ending June 30, 1922.

Total Expenditures for Year. \$1,967,411.93.

Care and Subsistence	34.0%
\$668,910.17	
Administration and General Expense.....	30.8%
\$605,879.90	
Maintenance and Operation.....	19.6%
\$384,637.05	
New Buildings, Improvements, Investments	15.6%
\$308,084.81	

The following headings: Administration and General Expense; Maintenance and Operation; Care and Subsistence; New Buildings and Improvements, are prescribed for use by the State Department of Finance to insure uniform and comparable records. Under Administration and General Expense are included salaries and wages, expense of raising funds and all office expense. Under Maintenance and Operation are included light, heat, and power, rent, repairs, furniture and equipment, and farm expense. Under Care and Subsistence are included food, clothing, supplies of bedding, of school and medical articles and laundry.

There were 5254 children in the institutions June 30, 1922; the total of all children registered in the institutions in the course of the year was 8782. The total amount expended by the institutions during the year was \$1,967,411.93.

Of the \$605,879.90 spent for Administration and General Expenses, \$442,655.40 was for salaries and wages. Of the \$668,910.17 spent for Care and Subsistence, \$466,996.08 was for food.

REPORT OF COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Chairman, B. H. PRNDLETON.

County Agent, ESTHER DE TURBEVILLE.

- I. GENERAL SUMMARY OF POLICY AND WORK IN COUNTIES.
- II. COUNTY HOSPITALS.
 - A. Administration and service.
 - Organization of social and hospital work under one county body.
 - B. Buildings and equipment.
 - 1. New buildings in various counties.
 - 2. Improvements in old buildings.
 - C. Care of inmates.
 - 1. Separation of custodial from hospital patients.
 - 2. Care of aged custodials.
 - 3. Medical and nursing service.
 - 4. Maternity and children's wards.
 - Crippled children.
 - 5. Care of the dying and burial of the dead in county hospitals.
 - 6. Occupation and recreation for patients.
 - 7. Physical defectives in county hospitals.
 - D. Special studies made in certain county hospitals.
- III. COUNTY JAILS.
 - A. Buildings.
 - 1. New jail buildings in various counties.
 - 2. Improvements in old jail buildings.
 - B. Care of inmates.
 - 1. Existing laws affecting employment of prisoners.
 - 2. Medical examination and care of prisoners.
- IV. COUNTY OUTRELIEF AND WELFARE.
 - A. Organization of relief and welfare work under an unpaid county department of public welfare employing trained paid workers to handle relief and children's work; tendency in counties to include supervision of the county hospital under this county department of welfare appointed by the board of supervisors.
 - B. Provision for county welfare departments through county charters.
 - C. Installation of case records in county relief.
 - D. Publicity and communication by means of the county welfare letters.
 - E. Reprint of county ordinance creating a department of welfare.
- V. NEXT STEPS IN THE COUNTY WORK.

I. General Policy of the Board in County Work.

The relation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to the county governments is outlined in the laws as cited below. But as a matter of fact it has become so closely identified with the social work in the counties that the feeling is more nearly akin to that of a central social agency where questions of investigation, standardization, organization, record keeping and institution planning are cleared. The act creating the State Board of Charities and Corrections (Statutes 1903, p. 482, amended 1911, p. 1334) names among its powers and duties the supervision of all charitable, correctional and penal institutions of the counties or cities and counties, investigation of all public moneys spent for relief, and passing upon building plans for all public institutions of such character or upon plans for repairs or alterations in such buildings. The state board also has the duty of prescribing forms of records and reports for county jails, county hospitals and systems of county outrelief (Stats. 1913, p. 682, and Stats. 1917, p. 444). Probation committees and probation officers must file with the State Board of Charities and Corrections copies of their annual reports (Stats. 1915, p. 1225, Juvenile Court Law).

Realizing that, in a last analysis, the development of social standards in a community is a local responsibility the state board has sought to encourage and organize local public sentiment to support and carry on

new movements which have been inaugurated. During the past two years, numerous conferences have been held with private groups and with county officials regarding the improvement of their county institutions. The chairman of the county committee and the county agent have met with boards of supervisors in various counties to urge certain changes and improvements in county hospitals, jails, and relief systems. County officials come frequently to the office of the State Board of Charities and Corrections for information or discussion. This growing tendency to refer to the state board all questions affecting county social work brings many visitors and many requests for advice and assistance. We feel that this indicates growing usefulness of the state board. Visits of inspection to the counties have been made as follows: to county hospitals 72, to county jails 41, to county detention homes 27, and to county relief or welfare offices 57. Detailed studies have been made of 14 county hospitals, 4 county jails, 7 county relief systems and 4 county detention homes. These intensive studies have been presented to the county boards in the form of written reports with recommendations for improved service. The detailed studies have been made at the request and with the cooperation of the county authorities.

Total inspection visits to counties-----	197
Total detailed surveys-----	29

A great many articles have been written for local and eastern agencies and journals on the subject of California's supervision of county institutions and county relief. Addresses have been given before clubs, social organizations, university students and other groups. The State Association of County Supervisors invited the chairman of our county committee to speak at their annual convention in Eureka, July, 1922, on the subject of "The Relation of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to County Social Work."

The county government is closest to the people, therefore it is a logical working unit in planning for state-wide improvement of social conditions. To superimpose standards upon local communities, depending upon outside inspiration and supervision from a state agency, would be expensive, ineffective and undemocratic. The county board of supervisors is the first circle of our legislative system. Above and around it is the state circle with its lawmaking body, the legislature. Beyond the state legislature is the national government. But the county board of supervisors determines the standard of education, health, morals and living conditions in the local communities. The moral code of the people is decided to a great extent by the character of the local courts and county laws. The very food of dependent children depends upon the high or low standard of the county government which is legally responsible for the maintenance of the sick and poor. Thousands of our young citizens do not go beyond the boundaries of their home county until they are grown men and women. It has seemed, therefore, to the State Board of Charities and Corrections that to raise the standard of the social work done by the county governments is the most far-reaching and enduring means of furthering social betterment in California. To this end it has been our object to cooperate with the county supervisors in the inspection and management of their charitable or correctional institutions and to establish

a friendly working relation with them. The response of the county officers to this desire for cooperation has been cordial and sincere. It is evident that they realize, as we do, that the problems of social service transcend the otherwise legitimate methods of party politics. It has been a pleasure to work with them in the organization and improvement of their county social institutions on the common ground of humanity.

The most effective means of reaching this plane of understanding has been the detailed county surveys made by our agents and the organization of county relief and welfare under County Departments of Welfare. This is discussed more in detail under the head of "County Outrelief and Welfare" further on in this report (p. 120). The county board of supervisors shares with the state, under our laws, the responsibility for care of dependent children. It also has the temporary care of delinquents and defectives pending their removal to state institutions. We have therefore a common interest in the prevention of poverty and delinquency and it is only when the state and the county work together that we can hope to solve these problems.

II. County Hospitals.

A. Administration and service.

Organization of the social and hospital work under one county body has been effected in several large counties, notably Alameda, Kern, Fresno and Madera. Similar policies are contained in county charter provisions in Sacramento, Butte and San Diego counties. This shows the tendency toward coordination of the health and the relief work. The County Hospital touches, from some angle, practically all the social activities in a community. Cases have been brought to our attention where members of one family have been scattered through the county hospital, the county jail, the county detention home and the county welfare office. To handle constructively, it was necessary to concentrate all knowledge and effort on these people as one family and to plan for their future with this fact in mind. The question of admissions and dismissals at the county hospital is a social one. The medical aspect of the case is the same whether the patient be rich or poor. The question of receiving pay patients in county hospitals has been given much serious attention during the past two years. In the smaller counties where the county hospital is a community hospital, the tendency is to make it the best hospital in the county. Admissions are graded according to the ability of the patient to pay, or, in some counties, according to the hospital cost.

Good equipment for hospital and laboratory is costly. By placing it in a publicly supported hospital, it is available for use by any physician. There are moot questions touching the county hospital as a community hospital and the best means of bringing serious thought to bear upon these questions is to have an organization like the County Welfare Department, composed of local men and women, who shall study them from all sides, taking into consideration the local circumstances.

B. Buildings and equipment.

The plans for all county hospital buildings must be submitted to the state board of charities and corrections before adoption (Stats. 1903, p. 482, amended Stats. 1911, p. 1334). Even before the plans are

drawn, it is customary for the board of supervisors to confer with the state board regarding the best type of institution suited to their county needs. In determining this point, the supervisors in many counties have formally requested the state board to make a study of their county hospital needs. These studies have been made by the staff of the state board and consultations had with recognized hospital experts in order to decide for the county in question upon the capacity, type of building, location and equipment of the proposed institution. Written reports with recommendations have been presented to the county supervisors with the findings of these hospital studies. Special attention has been called to the need for highest technical skill in the construction and planning of hospitals and the supervisors have been urged to appoint a "hospital consultant" to work with their architect. Frequent meetings with the county supervisors, local physicians, hospital experts and architects have been attended by the chairman of the county committee of this board and by the county agent, or the institutional agent. The new buildings noted below and the additions and improvements in old buildings have been undertaken after special investigations and studies were made by the agents of the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

1. *New buildings.*

General hospitals have been built or are in course of construction in the following counties, with all of which our state board is in close cooperation: Alameda, Kern, San Mateo, Ventura and Humboldt (tuberculosis).

New wards or buildings have been added to the following county hospitals during the biennium: San Diego, Los Angeles, San Joaquin, San Bernardino, Orange, Nevada, Sacramento and Fresno.

Proposed new hospital buildings are planned for the following counties: Santa Clara, Fresno, Trinity and San Bernardino will have additional wings or wards to existing institutions. Siskiyou, Madera, Santa Cruz, and Contra Costa will have new detached buildings.

2. *Improvements in old hospital buildings.*

Remodeling and alterations have been made in the following county institutions to improve housing and service conditions: Alameda, County Infirmary; San Diego, Mendocino, Kern and Modoc.

C. *Care of inmates.*

1. *Separation of custodial from hospital patients.*

In the larger counties there is a tendency to divide entirely these two classes of patients by means of separate institutions. This has been accomplished in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Clara and Fresno counties where the old people are housed in buildings suitable for their care on County Farms or in Homes for the Aged. Alameda county will draw the line of cleavage between the hospital cases proper and the aged patients in that county as soon as the new Highland Hospital is completed, to which will be removed all the sick, leaving the old people on the County Farm at San Leandro. The need for this separation is recognized in many of the smaller counties where *it is not possible* to incur the expense of two institutions with their

double expense of administration; to meet this need of separation, detached buildings on the same grounds or additional wards in the congregate hospital are being provided in many counties. The mingling of the old people with medical and surgical patients is a hardship to all concerned. They require different types of buildings as well as different quality of care.

2. Care of aged custodials.

Certain conditions are required for adequate care of old people which may be provided without great expense or the building of monumental structures. Cleanliness (of persons and surroundings), warmth, comfortable beds and easy chairs, proper diet, inclines or easily-mounted stairs, and a recreational hall or assembly room; these are the essential features in a home for the aged. A due regard for such recreation and occupation as is suited to their years will add to the health and contentment of the inmates of such a Home. When an old person becomes ill or infirm from age, he should be placed under the care of a doctor and nurse. This is done usually in the infirmary ward or in the hospital proper.

3. Medical and nursing service.

It is to raise the standard of this part of the county hospitals' responsibility that so many counties are considering the improvement or replacement of their old county buildings. The old stigma of "the county" is being wiped off the record of California county hospitals. In some counties the word "County" is eliminated from the name of the hospital; in others the name is retained but made a title of credit instead of discredit. There are no finer hospitals in the State than some of the new county institutions. Training schools for nurses, staff of visiting physicians, organized nursing staff, clinics, social service departments,—these are some of the modern features in county hospitals. A good percentage of the hospitals approved by the American Medical Association, in California, are county hospitals. This means the entrance of internes into these hospitals, for the young physicians will come as soon as the hospitals are accredited. The new buildings which are being erected by the counties are provided with the newest and most approved equipment. In many counties these new hospitals are equipped to care for patients who can pay for their care. The basis of eligibility for admission is fixed according to local conditions. Some counties base it upon the ability of the patient to pay, others make a flat rate which covers the cost to the hospital. In rural counties where there are no private hospitals, the county institution is practically a community hospital.

4. Maternity and children's wards.

An increasing interest is noted in the proper care of maternity patients and sick children in the county hospitals. This interest is not confined to the county officials and the attending physicians but it is being discussed by women's organizations, men's clubs and private citizens. The Shriners are undertaking the stupendous task of constructing ten first-class hospitals in the United States for crippled children and equipping them with the latest modern apparatus, furnishing expert treatment, and admitting any needy child free of charge.

One of these hospitals for crippled children is being erected in San Francisco. For the sick child in the poor family or moderate-income family, the county hospital is the only means of receiving treatment. In one or two of our largest cities there are "Children's Hospitals" but only a small percentage of the children can be admitted.

In discharge of its legal duty of licensing maternity homes and hospitals, the State Board of Charities and Corrections has found that the county hospital is practically the only place where free maternity care can be secured by the ordinary mother. There are rescue homes for unmarried mothers where free care is given to a limited number of patients. However, the county hospitals have a larger number of unmarried mothers to care for than the rescue homes, and, in addition, give hospital care to thousands of married mothers. Many county hospitals are equipping maternity wards and single rooms where the woman from a moderate-income home may receive good hospital care and pay a reasonable rate which is within her means. To the average wage-earning man with a family, the expense of maternity care for his wife in a private hospital or even in her own home is an item of anxiety. Usually it means a burden of debt. To start the mother and baby in life with good health is a benefit to the community, and it is very fitting that the county hospital should assume that duty. The responsibility of the county to furnish proper maternity care is one than which none is more important. All of the new county hospitals recently erected or now in course of construction have modern maternity departments.

5. Care of the dying and burial of the dead in county hospitals.

As the result of a questionnaire sent out a year ago from this office to the counties, it was learned that many county hospitals fail to provide privacy for the dying by removal from a ward to a separate room. In some institutions, not even a screen around the bed was provided. Usually this indifference was found in the almshouse department, where a number of old men occupied one ward. When the objections were brought to the attention of the authorities, in most cases they responded by furnishing screens. In some instances where there are rooms available, the dying person is now removed from the ward. It is depressing to the other old people to hear and see an old companion die. In case there are relatives, it is most unhappy for them to be deprived of privacy. The rules of most institutions require that the grave shall be properly marked. The usual headstones erected in a hospital cemetery are unsightly. A method which is used in some counties and which is worthy of commendation is to mark the grave by a small slab of concrete on which are the necessary names, dates and facts. This slab being flat on the ground does not disfigure the landscape and answers every purpose of marking the grave.

6. Occupation and Recreation in County Hospitals.

The employment of aged custodial inmates in county institutions has been advocated by this board for the reason that it benefits the worker. A few hours each day devoted to labor suited to his physical strength, especially if it can be fitted into his past training or experience, brings contentment of mind and health of body to many old men in our county hospitals. Several institutions report their cabinet

work done by inmates who, in their stronger years, were carpenters or cabinet makers. Bookshelves, bedside tables, lockers, benches, stools and medicine cabinets are made by these men. They work slowly and at broken hours but their interest and pride in their own products mean much to the men themselves. It is also of value to the institution. Another group of old men take interest in gardening; both vegetables and flowers require constant care and it is a mutual advantage to the institution and to the man when this arrangement for garden work can be made. If, in addition to these immediate tasks, a teacher can be secured to instruct the old people or convalescent patients in the making of various articles it is a step to be commended.

Recreation includes library service which is rendered in most county institutions by the county library. In one or two of the larger counties, a library assistant visits the county hospital and almshouse regularly; a wheeled stand, resembling a teawagon, is taken through each ward or hall way and the books are given out and returned. Books which are loaned to tuberculosis wards or other communicable disease wards are not returnable. All books returned from the county hospitals are fumigated before being placed on the shelves. In addition to reading matter, music and dramatic entertainments are given by various community clubs; moving picture machines form a part of the equipment of the larger hospitals and almshouses and the mountain tuberculosis hospitals. Moving pictures are appreciated by many old people whose hearing is defective. Every county hospital which receives custodial patients should have a recreation room or assembly hall where the old people may read, smoke, hold entertainments and religious services.

7. Physical defectives in county hospitals.

No physically defective person who is otherwise in good health should be condemned to a useless life in an institution. Vocational training is now specialized to such a degree that there is something fitted to each person's needs. It has been appalling to find in county hospitals men who were consigned to the institution as helpless because they had lost arm, leg, or eyesight through some accident in their youth. Some of them are now too old for training but most of them have wasted many years in idleness in the institutions when they might have been earning a livelihood by means of special instruction in a new vocation. Los Angeles county has perhaps the best organized method for providing the handicapped with means of occupation. There is not space to tell of the equipment and accomplishments of the Los Angeles bureau for the handicapped but we invite the attention of other counties to its activities. It is conducted by the county for the rehabilitation of persons unable to earn their living by former occupation or unable to work regular hours on account of physical limitations. Not only does it relieve the county of the burden of their support, but it performs useful service, produces articles of merit and, best of all, the bureau restores self-respect and the spirit of independence to those who otherwise would be dependent.

D. Special studies made in certain county hospitals.

In response to local requests or complaints, special detailed studies have been made during the past biennium in the following county

hospitals: Los Angeles Psychopathic Hospital, Fresno General Hospital, San Diego, Sacramento, Orange, Kern, Santa Barbara, Butte, Merced, Mendocino, Madera, Sutter and Glenn county hospitals.

Written reports have been made of these surveys and copies submitted to the county authorities concerned. In most cases recommendations were included in the report. On the whole it has been gratifying to note that recommendations for improvements either in housing or service have been adopted by the counties and put into effect.

Studies are now being outlined in Siskiyou, Tulare, and Yolo counties. These are being made at the request of the county boards of supervisors, following inspections made by agents of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. These studies will cover facts concerning the present inmates of these county hospitals, general facts concerning health and dependency conditions in the counties, local resources and local needs. Based on the findings of these studies the county authorities may arrive at intelligent estimates of the hospital needs of their communities and the required capacity of new buildings for their county hospitals.

III. *County Jails.*

A. *Buildings.*

The State Board of Charities and Corrections is empowered to investigate all jails. It can require regular reports or special information. All plans for new buildings or alterations and additions to old buildings must be submitted to the state board for approval. All jails must keep register prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, (Stats. 1903, p. 482, amended 1911, p. 1334, amended Stats. 1913, p. 682). There have not been many new jail buildings erected in California in the past two years. Changes and additions have been made in some county jails to improve the housing and treatment of prisoners. The state board has not urged the construction of new jails because there is a new attitude now concerning the treatment of county jail prisoners. The legislature of 1921 enacted a measure which enables counties or groups of counties to establish county industrial farms to which may be committed misdemeanants or non-support prisoners. (Stats. 1921, p. 1615.) This may solve the question of the county jail to a large extent. The counties have been slow to avail themselves of this law but we hope that it will be put into effect during the next two years.

1. *New jail buildings.*

(a) Ventura County is building a new jail. The old building has been unsatisfactory to the local authorities as well as to the state board for several years. It was decided to change the location of the jail from the old courthouse block to the hillside back of the new courthouse.

(b) Orange County. Plans for a new county jail were submitted to the State Board and approved. Construction has been delayed on this jail, but it will probably go forward in the near future.

(c) Los Angeles County. This jail has been the subject of many investigations and complaints. It is always crowded. The people of the county have been for years looking toward a new jail building and this past year it was decided to build. Plans are being drawn but have not yet been submitted to the state board for approval.

2. Improvements in old jail buildings.

(a) Shasta County. After consultation with the sheriff, the county surveyor and the supervisors, plans were drawn and approved for a remodelling of this county jail. The new addition will provide for adequate segregation of prisoners and better housing of the women, insane and minors between 16 and 21 years of age.

(b) Alameda County. Investigation of a complaint regarding the provision for care of women prisoners resulted in a report with recommendations for improvements in that department of the jail. These improvements are being installed and will make the women's quarters conform to requirements.

B. Care of inmates in county jails.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections has always advocated some occupation, whether gainful or otherwise, for the prisoners in every penal institution. Enforced idleness is one of the worst features of our present method of treating offenders. Repression and idleness do not reform men. On the contrary, where prisoners are thrown together as they are in the modern cagelike cell block, the tendency is to lower their moral standard. The employment of county jail prisoners is provided for by law but very few counties avail themselves of this provision. Occupation and education are two important factors in the rehabilitation of prisoners. The jail as a place of punishment has failed to improve the men confined within it. It may have a more constructive effect if regarded as a place of education and work.

1. Existing laws regarding employment of prisoners.

(a) Penal Code, section 1613. "Prisoners confined in county jail under judgment of imprisonment rendered in a criminal action or proceeding may be required by an order of the board of supervisors to perform labor on public works or ways." * * *

(b) Political Code, section 4041, subdivision 29. "To provide for the working of prisoners confined in county jail under conviction of misdemeanor under the direction of some responsible person * * * upon public grounds, roads, streets, alleys, highways, or public buildings or in such other places as may be deemed advisable for the benefit of the county."

(c) California Statutes, 1921, p. 1615. "An act providing for the establishment and administration of industrial farms or industrial road camps in the counties of the state and the commitment thereto and discipline of persons charged with or convicted of public offenses." This law would seem to offer the best solution of the county jail problem. Not only is it possible to commit to the county farm the misdemeanor from the county jail but also it may receive the state prisoner who is convicted on the charge of nonsupport or neglect of a minor child. The earnings of such prisoners may be applied to the support of their dependents.

2. Medical examination and care of prisoners.

In response to a request for an investigation of the provision for medical care in the Los Angeles County Jail, the State Board of Charities and Corrections made a detailed study of conditions in that institution. A written report was made to the county authorities with recom-

mentations which were adopted. The recommendations included daily visit of physicians to the jail, medical examination of all prisoners on admittance, segregation until examined, equipment of hospital room, installment of records, and regular inspection of the sanitary and hygienic conditions of the jail. These recommendations might well be considered by all the larger counties maintaining jails of sufficient size to justify. In the smaller counties it has been found that sick prisoners are removed to county hospitals where they are attended by county physicians. Medical examination is not made unless the need for attention is plainly apparent.

IV. *County Relief and Welfare.*

- A. Organization of the relief and welfare work under an unpaid County Welfare Department or Commission employing trained paid workers to handle relief and children's work; tendency in counties to include supervision of the county hospitals under county welfare department appointed by the supervisors.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections is given the power and duty of inspecting, passing upon plans, and prescribing records for all county institutions and public relief (Stats. 1903, p. 482; Stats. 1913, p. 682; Stats. 1917, p. 444). County boards of supervisors are required to investigate, visit and supervise all applicants for or persons receiving relief, to devise ways and means for restoring such persons to self-support and to keep such records of this work as are prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. They are empowered also under this act (Stats. 1917, p. 444,) to delegate the responsibility of this work to a person, a committee or a society whom they may authorize to do this service. It is under this act usually that the county departments of public welfare are organized, although, aside from this act, the board of supervisors has very elastic powers under the general laws "to provide for the care and maintenance of the indigent sick and dependent poor."

The most satisfactory and modern method of so providing, up to this writing, is found to be the county welfare department, consisting of five or seven members appointed by the board of supervisors. Two members of the board of supervisors are included in the membership of the department. Given certain powers and duties, either by ordinance or resolution of the board of supervisors, and equipped with a proper staff of one or more trained paid workers, this department takes hold of the dependency problems of the county in a businesslike manner. Modern casework methods are installed and efforts made to learn the extent of the county's burden and the causes therefor. The next step is rehabilitation. County relief in California, as in many other states, has meant too long a perfunctory giving of doles in the form of cash or groceries. The modern taxpayer wants to see a return on his money. County welfare department workers are proving that the best return on a county's investment of tax money is a healthy, self-supporting citizenry.

The establishment of county departments of public welfare composed of private citizens working in connection with the county government and authorized by that government to recommend the expenditure of county funds is consistently in accord with the policy of this state board concerning local responsibility for county work. The state board, by its knowledge of statewide conditions and methods acquired in the dis-

charge of its legal duty of inspection, is in position to set standards for institutional and out-relief work and to recommend certain methods of organization and case-work which have proved successful in other cities or counties. It is not possible, however, for the state board to carry on the detailed work in the counties on account of small staff and the expense of transportation over so large a field; and if it were possible to do so, there is grave doubt of the desirability of such a course. The state board assists in the inauguration of new movements in the community but the continuance and development of the work must depend upon local interest and local effort. This involves educational work in building up public sentiment to support progressive movements. But it is a foundation that endures and experience has proved that these local departments of welfare become centers of growth and social education in their communities.

In addition to the out-relief to the "dependent poor," many counties are now assigning to the county welfare departments, supervision over the county hospitals for the care of "indigent sick." Social service in the county hospitals is being developed. Progressive boards of supervisors who see the trend toward high-grade county hospitals are supported in their plans by the members of the county welfare department. These forward-looking counties are giving serious thought to the wider usefulness of their county hospitals in the future and are bringing to bear on their local problems all available information.

B. Provision for county welfare departments through county charters.

The demand for more constructive handling of the county funds expended for the indigent sick and dependent poor and the care of dependent children is widespread. In several counties boards of freeholders have been elected to draft county charters during the past two years. In some cases the tentative drafts have been defeated. But in almost every case there has been a demand for provision in the charter covering definite organization of the relief and hospital work of the county. We quote some of the outstanding counties where provision was incorporated in the county charter for county welfare administration:

1. *Alameda County.* Section 132 of proposed city and county charter reads as follows: "There is hereby created a Department of Public Health, Hospitals and Social Welfare. Said board shall consist of seven members who shall be appointed by the manager and who shall serve without compensation." Under this department is placed the administration and regulation of county hospitals, county relief and public health activities. Provision is made for a staff of trained workers who hold civil service status.

2. *Butte County.* Amendments to the existing county charter include a section creating a Department of Public Welfare as follows: "Article XI. There is hereby created a County Department of Public Welfare to be appointed by the board of supervisors and to serve without compensation." Provision is made for the membership and for a secretary and assistants who shall be chosen on the basis of training and fitness. The county hospital is placed under the supervision of this welfare department.

3. *Sacramento County.* Article VIII of the proposed county charter reads as follows: "There is hereby created a Board of Public Welfare which shall consist of seven members * * * who shall serve without compensation." This board is given charge of all funds expended for the care of the indigent sick and dependent poor including the county hospital and provision is made for a properly qualified staff of workers.

4. *San Diego County.* This county has a Department of Public Welfare appointed by the board of supervisors and now functioning satisfactorily. However, when the question of a county charter was raised there were some fears about its continuance. The feeling in the community was strongly in favor of the welfare department. Hence the board of freeholders included in their draft of the proposed county charter a section continuing the "Board of Welfare consisting of eight members, to be appointed by the board of supervisors and to serve without compensation; said board to have all the powers required to carry on this most important work * * * covering the charitable, correctional and public health activities of the country."

NOTE.—Alameda county and Sacramento county charters were not adopted.

C. Installation of case records in county relief.

The law provides for prescription of county records by the State Board of Charities and Corrections (Stats. 1917, p. 444). After consultation with the county officers, the state board worked out a minimum record system for cases of relief. This system includes a case history card, form of application for relief, investigation sheet, relief order and index card. The forms were printed and submitted to the counties for adoption. Since the formulation of these records (1917) they have been adopted in thirty-eight counties. Eight counties had previously installed satisfactory record systems and these were not changed except in some minor details to make them conform more closely to the prescribed forms. In many of the counties, however, although the printed record forms have been secured, they are not being used properly because the information necessary to fill out the case history is not available and there is no social worker to make the necessary investigation, and bring the records up to standard. The county agent of the State Board of Charities and Corrections has given personal assistance in bringing up these records in several counties.

Under the old county system, it was impossible to get even an estimate of the number of persons receiving county aid and no data were available on the cause of dependency or conditions existing in the family. Occasionally a county agitation would result in a spasmodic "investigation" of the county list of dependents but the work usually ended with one superficial inspection. Another favorite method of satisfying the tax payers was to cut off arbitrarily, at a given date, all of the persons receiving county aid; this necessitated a new application for each case and the claim for economy was made on the basis that there were usually some persons who failed to make a new application, thus the new list was apt to be shorter than the old list. Of course this method of cutting down relief expenditures risked great hardship to many old persons or children for whom no new claim was filed. Those who have worked with dependent families know that investigation is not an end; it is simply a beginning on which to base a plan for rehabilitation of the family or the individual. Records are important in the scheme for constructive work. No physician prescribes treatment until he has made a diagnosis.

D. Publicity and communication by means of the County Welfare Letters.

California is a big field and it is not possible for the county agent of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to visit the counties as often as we would like, therefore it has been our custom for the past two or three years to issue bi-monthly a "County Welfare Letter." This sheet, mimeographed in our office, goes to county officials, social workers, superintendents of county hospitals, boards of charities and

corrections in other states, California state boards which are interested in health or social activities, to leading newspapers and to many individuals who have requested that their names be placed on our mailing list. The original idea of the County Welfare Letter was to make it a medium of communication for our office and the county welfare departments or commissions throughout the state. Each issue contains a citation of the state laws, a decision of the attorney general or announcement of some state policy, and "County Notes," which contain items of happenings in various counties relating to social work. The newspapers usually print the local notes and the "American County" (official organ of the county supervisors) often prints the "Letter" in full. In this way each county learns what the neighbor county is doing in social welfare.

A typical issue of the "Letter" is here reproduced:

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

995 Market Street, San Francisco.
1110 Pacific Finance Bldg., Los Angeles.

County Department.

Chairman, B. H. Pendleton.
Agent, Esther DeTurbeville.
Agent, Mabel Weed.

COUNTY WELFARE LETTER NO. 10.

COUNTY CARE OF INSANE.

The State Board of Charities and Corrections has always advocated the care of insane and alleged insane patients in hospitals rather than in jails. The insane or psychopathic patient needs the care of a nurse not the supervision of a jailor. This policy is based upon the State law.

"The board of supervisors of each county and city and county must maintain in the county, or city and county, or in a receiving hospital situated therein, a suitable room or rooms for the detention, board, *care and treatment* of the alleged insane for a period of not less than one day nor more than twenty days." (Section 2167, Political Code.)

Statistics gathered last year show that while some counties are providing proper quarters in their county hospitals for this type of patients, many are still following the unsatisfactory custom of detaining them in jail. The facts at the time of collecting these data were as follows:

Counties using county jail for detention of insane.....	27
Counties using county hospital for detention of insane.....	25
Counties having no settled policy, using jail or hospital.....	2
Counties using state institution.....	1
Counties using emergency or detention hospitals.....	2
Counties maintaining special psychopathic hospital.....	1

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It is important to note that the law referred to requires that the county provide "care and treatment" as well as detention of the insane while awaiting commitment. Proper psychopathic treatment is not given in a jail. After commitment patients should be transported to State Hospitals in the care of trained attendants.

Counties which are planning new hospitals or improvements in existing hospitals should give careful thought to the matter of provision for care of the insane patients. The State Board of Charities and Corrections, which passes upon the plans for new buildings or alterations in county buildings, is glad to confer with county officials or their architects and is prepared to give advice which often will save the county time and money by having the plans conform to law as well as the latest approved construction.

COUNTY NOTES.

Los Angeles County is the only county in the State which maintains a special hospital for the care of psychopathic patients. Here they are detained for observation, receive care, treatment and examination. If it is decided to commit them to state hospitals, they are transported in care of trained attendants.

San Francisco County has cared for insane patients in the detention ward of the Emergency Hospital. This plan has been found unsatisfactory because of lack of proper equipment and treatment. The Board of Health contemplates, at the beginning of the new fiscal year, July 1, 1922, the establishment of a psychopathic ward in the fine new San Francisco County Hospital.

Orange County is adding a psychopathic ward to the county hospital so that insane or alleged insane patients will receive proper care and treatment there during detention.

Kern County is erecting a new and modern county hospital in which there will be provision for temporary care of the insane.

Alameda County will provide a department for care of psychopathic patients in its new \$2,000,000 Highland Hospital, which is the medical unit of its county institution.

San Mateo County—provision is being made for separate rooms in which care and treatment can be given to psychopathic and insane patients in San Mateo's new county hospital.

March, 1922.

E. Reprint of county ordinance creating a department of welfare.

In most counties the organization of the Welfare Department has been made by means of a county ordinance passed by the board of supervisors. In Alameda and Kern counties, however, this organization was effected by means of a resolution passed by the board of supervisors. A reproduction of a typical ordinance and also one of a county resolution creating a Welfare Department are given herewith.

ORDINANCE NO. 154.

An Ordinance Creating a Department of Public Welfare and Prescribing Its Powers and Duties.

The Board of Supervisors of Merced County, in the State of California, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. A department of county work is hereby created to be known as the County Welfare Department; said department shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, two of whom shall be members of the Board of Supervisors. The members of the department shall serve without salary. The term of office shall be for a period of four years except as hereinafter specified, subject to the power of the Supervisors to remove for cause any member of the department.

Section 2. As soon as members of the department are appointed, they shall organize and divide their number by lot into three groups; the first group shall consist of two members, the second group of two members and the third group of three members. The term of office for the first group shall end on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1921; the term of office for the second group shall end on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1922; and the term of office for the third group shall end on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1923.

Section 3. When a vacancy shall occur in the department other than by expiration of term, the Supervisors, upon recommendation of the department, shall make an appointment for the unexpired term.

Section 4. Wherever in this ordinance the word "Department" is used it shall mean the County Welfare Department; the word "Board" shall mean the Board of Supervisors.

Section 5. The powers and duties of the Department shall be as follows:

(a) To appoint a secretary and such assistants as may be necessary to carry on the work of the Department. The secretary shall be the executive officer of the Department in charge of the work and shall not be one of the members of the Department. The salaries of the secretary and assistants shall be fixed by the Department, subject to confirmation by the Board, and shall be allowed by the Board, together with necessary expenses, in the usual manner of such claims.

(b) To investigate, determine and supervise the giving of relief to persons applying for county aid and to devise ways and means of restoring them to self-support where possible.

(c) To co-operate with the county hospital, county almshouse and the county jail and to assist the heads of those departments in matters of social service and investigation.

(d) To investigate, determine and supervise the family homes where children may be boarded; the standards of investigation, record and care to be in accord with those required by the State Board of Charities and Corrections with which Board cooperation shall be maintained; for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section the Department shall be authorized to receive children on commitment from the Juvenile Court under section 8 of the Juvenile Court law.

(e) To cooperate with the Juvenile Court, the Probation Officer and Probation Committee.

(f) To maintain through its paid secretary a moderate system of records on the county relief cases according to forms and methods prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections as provided in Statutes of California, 1917, p. 444. These records may be used as a confidential exchange by charitable and welfare organizations of the county to prevent overlapping of work.

(g) To act as a co-ordinating agency for all relief and other welfare agencies and societies of the county which care to avail themselves of the services of the Department.

(h) To co-operate with the State, County and City health authorities in advancing and maintaining standards of housing, sanitation and other preventive health measures.

(i) To assist with the State welfare work when possible and to utilize the information and services furnished by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, the State Board of Health, the State Board of Education, the State Industrial Accident Board, the State Industrial Welfare Board, the State Commission of Housing and Immigration, the State Bureau of Labor Statistics and such other State agencies as may be called into the county work.

Section 6. Applications for relief made to the Board or to any member thereof shall be referred promptly to the Department for investigation and recommendation.

Section 7. The Department shall file with the Board monthly a report of work done and shall render for the Board's approval a statement of relief claims against the county with the list of additions, deductions and changes; the Department shall also file monthly with the Board a statement of expenses incurred in the usual manner of such claims.

Section 8. The Department shall make all needful rules and regulations for the transaction of its business.

Section 10. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The increasing volume and growing complexity of the business of Kern County compel its Board of Supervisors from time to time to create new administrative agencies in order that the services rendered to the people may continue efficient and effective, and

Whereas, Both from the survey of county institutions and social work, made at the request of the Board of Supervisors by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and from independent information of the Board of Supervisors itself, it appears that the future needs of such institutions and such social work will be served best by delegating to a special department of county work acting under the Board of Supervisors the right of recommendations touching the administration and direction of such county institutions and the rights of investigation, supervision and rehabilitation of county dependents (Stats. Cal. 1917, p. 444); therefore be it

Resolved, That—

Section 1. A department of county work is hereby created, to be known as the "Kern County Institution and Welfare Department." Said department shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors, two of whom shall be members of the Board of Supervisors. The term of office of each member shall be four (4) years except as hereinafter specified. The members of the department shall serve without salary.

Section 2. As soon as the members of the department are appointed, they shall be divided by lot into three groups. The term of office for the first group shall be two years, the term of office for the second group shall be three years, and the term of office for the third group shall be four years.

Section 3. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the department, it shall be filled by the Board of Supervisors.

Section 4. Whenever in this resolution the word "department" is used it shall mean the Department of Institutions and Welfare; the word "board" shall mean the Board of Supervisors.

Section 5. The department shall resolve itself into two committees, as follows:

(a) An Institution Committee, composed of three members, which shall have supervision over the county hospitals, the county infirmary, and all activities carried on therein; the committee shall make rules and regulations to improve and regulate such institutions and activities, the conduct and efficiency of the same, and to carry out the other purposes of this resolution.

(b) A Social Service Committee, composed of six members, which shall have supervision over all matters relating to county relief, children's welfare and other county social work.

All matters coming before the department referring in essence and principle to the county institutions or allied activities shall be referred to the Institution Committee. All matters coming before the Department referring in essence and principle to the county relief and social work shall be referred to the Social Service Committee.

Section 6. The powers and duties of the department shall be as follows:

(a) To appoint a secretary and such officers as may be deemed necessary to carry on the work of the department; the salaries of such secretary and officers shall be fixed by the department subject to the approval of the board; to appoint a director of health and hospitals, who shall carry out the policies of the department as outlined by the Institutions Committee; such director may be the superintendent of the county hospital and direct the clinics and other public health work of the county.

(b) To investigate, determine and supervise the giving of relief to persons applying for county aid and to devise ways and means of restoring them to self-support where possible.

(c) To investigate all applications for admission to the county hospitals.

(d) To maintain a modern system of records on the county relief cases in accordance with forms and methods prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections as provided in Statutes of California, 1917, p. 444.

(e) To investigate all charities dependent upon public appeal or general solicitation for support and to file its report thereon with the board, a copy of such report to be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

(f) To cooperate with the Juvenile Court, probation committee and probation officer upon request.

(g) To investigate, determine and supervise family boarding homes where children may be boarded; the standards of investigation, care and record to be in accord with those required by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section the department may be authorized to receive children on commitment from the Juvenile Court under section 8 of the Juvenile Court Law.

(h) To act as a coordinating agency for all relief and welfare agencies and societies in the county which may care to avail themselves of the services of the department.

Section 7. Applications for relief made to the board or to any member thereof shall be referred promptly to the department for investigation and recommendation thereon.

Section 8. The department shall file with the board monthly a full report of all work done, with recommendations, and shall render to the board for its approval a statement of all relief claims against the county with list of persons receiving aid; it shall render also a report on the administration and conditions in the county institutions, with recommendations.

Section 9. The department shall recommend to the board the duties of and terms of compensation for employees in the county institutions under its supervision.

Section 10. The Department shall make all needful rules and regulations for the transaction of its business.

Section 11. This resolution shall take effect July 1, 1921.

V. *Next steps for California counties.*

1. Organization of an unpaid public welfare department or commission in each county, employing trained paid workers, handling all county social work.

2. Trained workers in the employ of every county.

(a) Relief and children's agents, under direction of welfare department.

(b) Hospital superintendents and employees under direction of welfare department.

(c) Health officers.

(d) Probation officers.

(e) Detention Home officers in counties maintaining such homes.

3. Development of boarding-out system of supervised foster homes for children, under the welfare department.

4. Extension of county health service.

(a) County hospital accommodation for patients who can pay a minimum rate for care.

(b) Outpatient department.

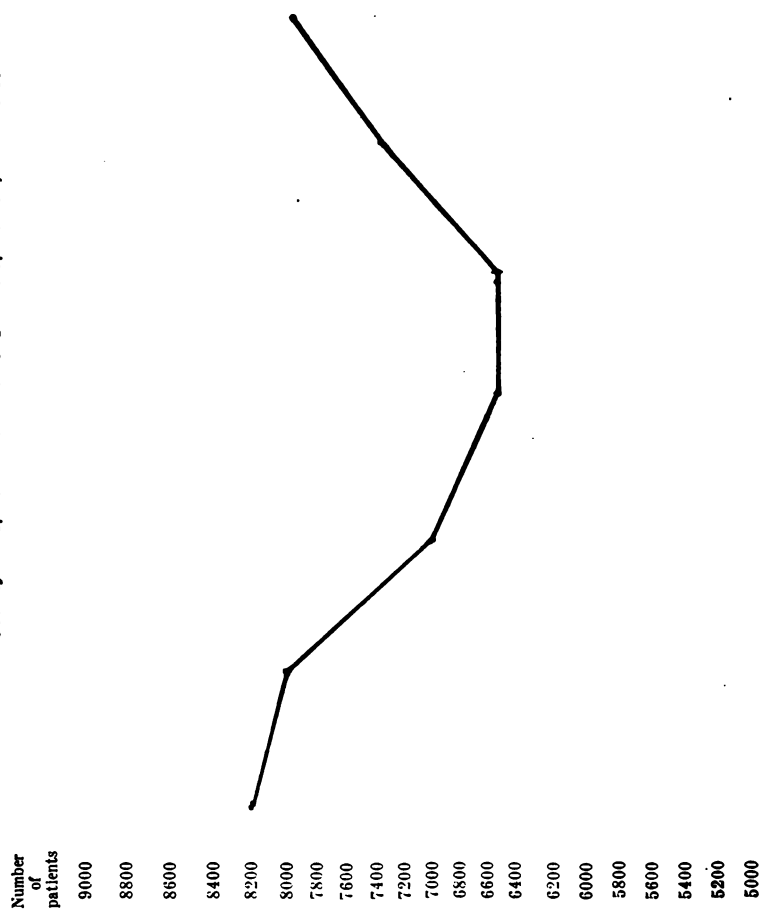
(c) County clinics.

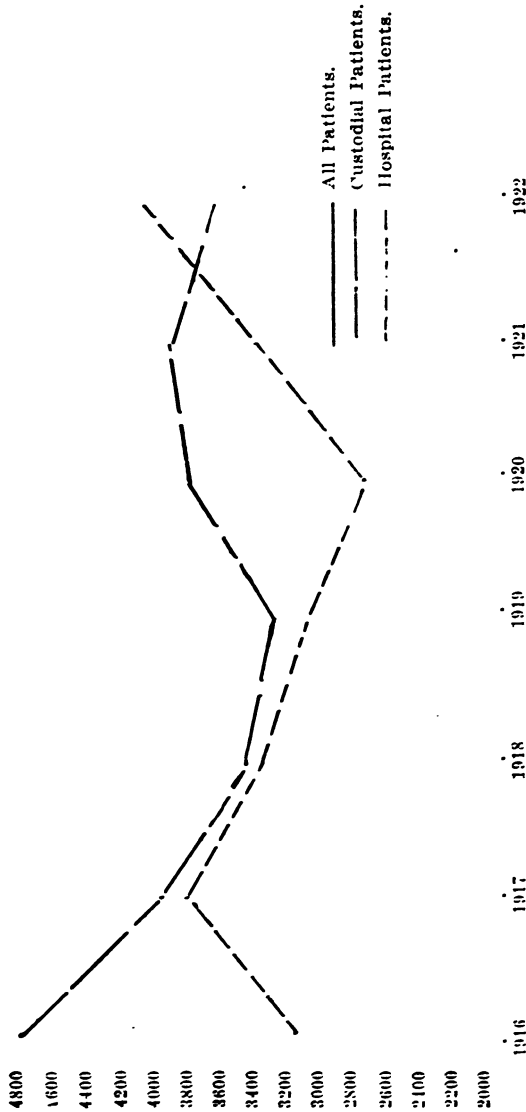
(d) County nurses for clinical and home visiting service.

(e) Medical examination and treatment of county jail prisoners.

5. Humane care of the insane awaiting examination and commitment.
 - (a) Provision for their detention in hospitals instead of jails.
 - (b) Prompt examination and informal court hearing.
 - (c) Transportation by trained attendants.
6. Employment of prisoners.
7. Cooperation in charitable, correctional and health work.
 - (a) Between agencies in the same county.
 - (b) Between counties.
 - (c) Between county and state agencies.

CHART XI.
County Hospitals—Fluctuations in Population, 1916-1922.



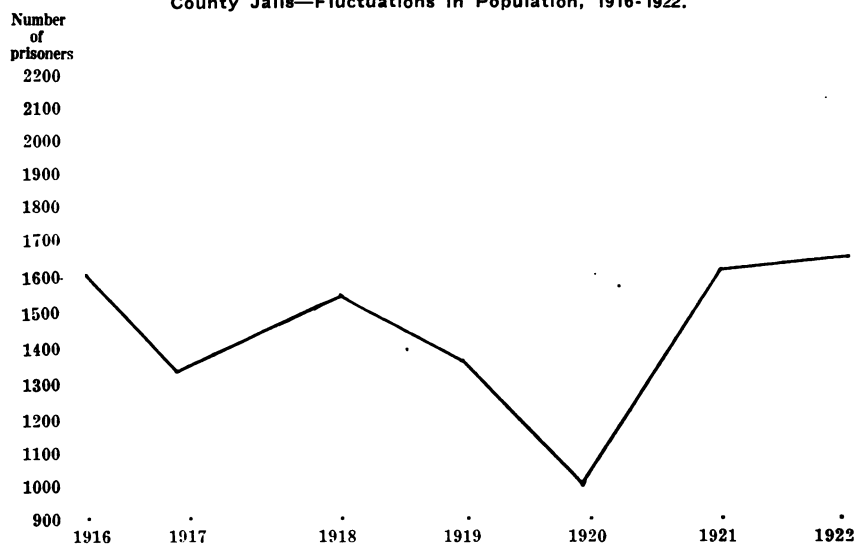


FLUCTUATION OF POPULATION IN COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

It will be noted that while the number of custodial patients in county hospitals has decreased, the number of hospital patients (medical and surgical) has increased. Taken in connection with the fact that the number of sick persons in the communities, but it does mean that they are receiving more attention. It tells the story of better provision for hospitalization, which was needed sadly in many counties. Better equipment for the care of maternity patients and for sick children are two features which show the trend toward preventive work by social and public health agencies. The standards of medical and nursing care in county hospitals are improving steadily. (See Report of County Committee.)

CHART XII.

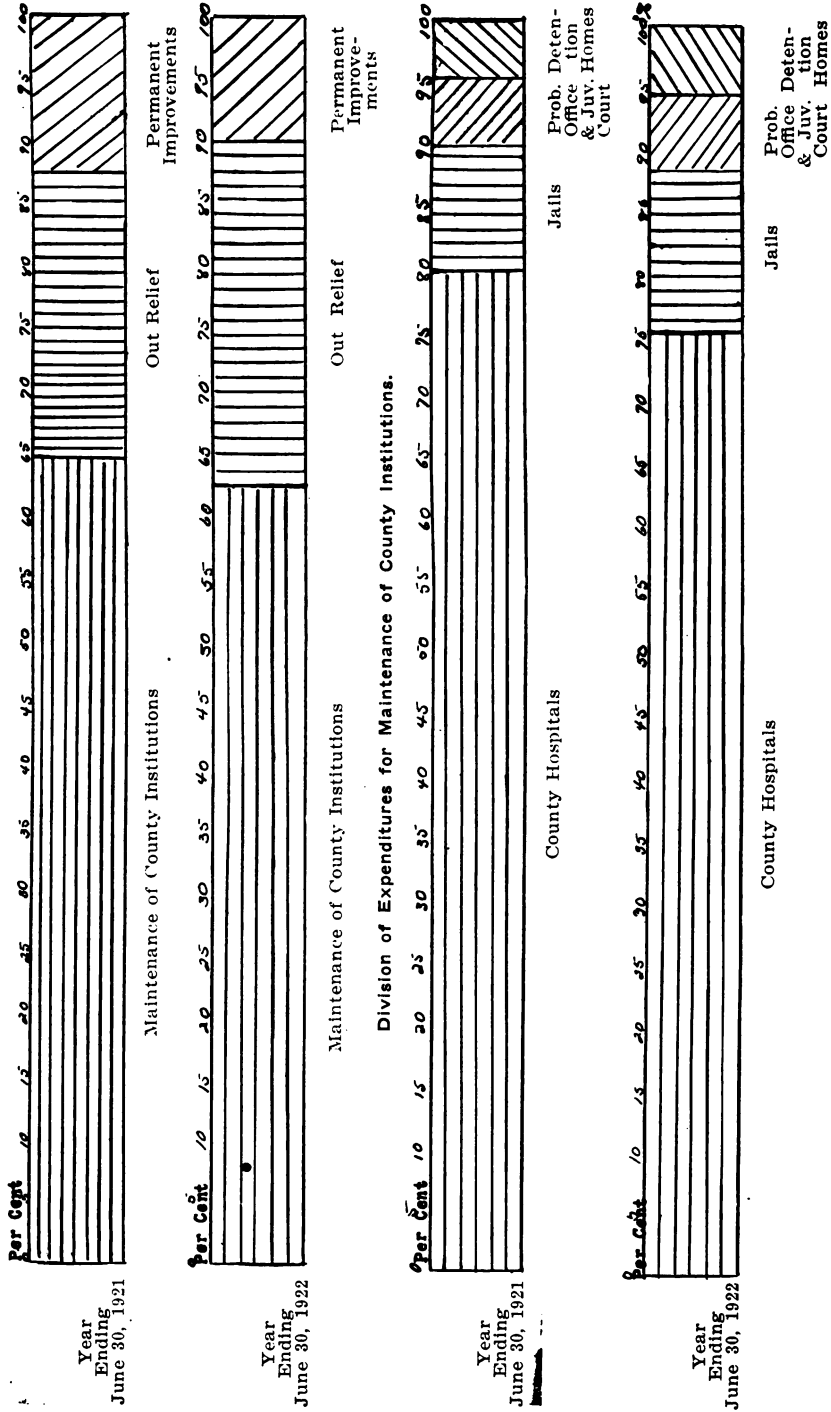
County Jails—Fluctuations in Population, 1916-1922.



	Prisoners
1916	1590
1917	1306
1918	1560
1919	1386
1920	1006
1921	1701
1922	1768

CHART XIII.

Distribution of County Expenditures for Charities and Corrections for Years Ending June 30, 1921, 1922.



County Expenditures for Charities and Corrections.

	Year ending June 30, 1921	Per cent 100	Year ending June 30, 1922	Per cent 100
Total expenditures for charities and corrections	\$9,427,455 91	100	\$10,120,295 34	100
Maintenance of county institutions	6,034,490 58	---	6,303,593 77	---
County hospitals	4,837,956 53	51.3	5,011,144 73	49.5
County jails	502,926 76	5.3	630,200 81	6.2
Probation office and Juvenile Court	388,315 20	4.1	344,604 81	3.4
Detention homes	305,592 15	3.3	317,643 42	3.2
Out relief	2,295,984 02	24	2,811,608 84	27.8
Permanent improvements	1,126,081 31	12	1,065,092 73	10.6

**LAWs DIRECTLY AFFECTING THE WORK OF THE STATE
BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.**

I.

Statutes of 1903, page 482, as amended by Statutes of 1911, page 1334. An act to create a State Board of Charities and Corrections, prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money therefor, approved March 25, 1903, as amended by act approved May 1, 1911.

II.

Statutes of 1911, page 1087. An act providing for the supervision and control by the State Board of Charities and Corrections of the placing of dependent children into homes and for the supervision of all societies or organizations engaged in such work and known as children's home finding societies.

III.

Statutes of 1913, page 73. An act to provide for the licensing, inspecting, and regulating of maternity hospitals or lying-in asylums, and institutions, boarding houses and homes for the reception and care of children by the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

IV.

Penal Code, Sec. 1203, subdivision (j) (as amended in 1917). Relating to the probation of persons convicted for crime, and requiring the probation officer to file a copy of his semiannual report with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

V.

Statutes of 1913, page 682. An act making it the duty of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to prescribe forms of record for the use of county hospitals and almshouses, county jails, and city prisons.

VI.

Statutes of 1915, page 1225. The Juvenile Court Law, which requires the probation committee of each county to file a copy of its annual report with the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

VII.

Statutes of 1917, page 444. An act making it the duty of the county boards of supervisors to investigate every application for relief, to supervise persons receiving relief from county funds, and to keep records of such investigation, supervision, relief, and rehabilitation as shall be prescribed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and making it the duty of the State Board of Charities and Corrections to prescribe forms for the use of supervisors in keeping such records.

VIII.

Civil Code, Sec. 224 (as amended in 1917). Relating to persons whose consent is necessary to the adoption of a minor child, and requiring that when a child has been relinquished by its parents or guardians for the purpose of adoption, a copy of the relinquishment must be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections prior to the commencement of any adoption proceedings.

I.

An act to create a state board of charities and corrections, prescribing its duties and powers, and appropriating money therefor.

(Approved March 25, 1903, Stats. 1903, p. 482, as amended by act approved May 1, 1911, Stats. 1911, p. 1334, as amended by act approved May 26, 1915, Stats. 1915, p. 847.)

Personnel of board; term of service.

SECTION 1. A state board of charities and corrections is hereby created of six members, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party. Such members shall hold office for a period of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified; *provided*, that the terms of the three members who were appointed February 17, 1908, shall expire February 17, 1912, and the other three terms shall expire February 17, 1914, and thereafter the terms of three members of said board shall expire on February 17 of each even numbered year. Women may be appointed members of said board or hold any position in the appointment of said board. No person shall be appointed a member, or continue to act as such, while he is a trustee, manager, director, or other administrative officer of an institution, subject to the provisions of this act. Appointments to fill vacancies before the expiration of such terms shall be for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments. The governor shall be ex-officio a member of said board.

Board unpaid; appointment of secretary; organization for work.

SEC. 2. The members of said board shall act without compensation, but shall be allowed their actual necessary expenses. The said board may appoint a secretary and such other employees as it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and shall determine their salaries. The secretary of said board shall execute a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, and take the oath of office prescribed by the Political Code for the executive officers of this state. The board shall provide itself with an office in the city and county of San Francisco. Meetings of the board may be held at such times and in such places in the State of California as said board may deem fit. It may make such rules and orders for the regulation of its own proceedings as it may deem necessary, and may fix the number of members necessary to constitute a quorum. The failure of a member to attend three consecutive meetings of said board during any calendar year, unless excused by formal vote of the board, may be construed by the governor as a resignation of said nonattending member.

Powers and duties: To investigate, examine and report on all charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the state, counties, cities and towns; to prescribe forms of record and report for above institutions; to criticize and make suggestions on plans for new buildings or parts of buildings for above institutions.

SEC. 3. The board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, or other agent whom it may authorize, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon the charitable, correctional, and penal institutions of the state, including the state hospitals for the insane, of the counties, cities and counties, cities, and towns of the state, and such public officers as are in any way responsible for the administration of public funds used for the relief or maintenance of the poor. All the persons or officers in charge of or connected with such public institutions, or with the administration of said funds, are hereby required to furnish to the board or its committee or secretary such information and statistics as they may request or require, and allow said board, committee, or secretary free access to all departments of such institutions and to all of their records. In order to secure accuracy, uniformity, and completeness in such statistics and information, the board may prescribe such forms of report and records by the state commission in lunacy regarding the state hospitals for the insane and by such other officers, boards, or institutions as it may deem necessary,

and also such forms of registration at all public institutions referred to in this section as it may require. The state commission in lunacy, on behalf of the institutions under its charge, and the officers of all other institutions, and all officers in any way responsible for public funds used for the relief of the poor or the maintenance of any inmates of said public institutions, are hereby required to follow such forms, records, and registration so prescribed; *provided*, that the intent of this law is that, so far as possible, the board shall make use of the forms of report, record, and registration now obtaining in the state commission of lunacy and other state boards and institutions. All plans of new buildings, or parts of buildings for any of the public institutions coming under the provisions of this section, or any additions or alterations in such buildings, shall, before their adoption by the proper officials, be submitted to the board for suggestions and criticism.

To subpoena witnesses within county; to swear witnesses; penalty.

SEC. 4. The board shall have power to issue compulsory process to compel the attendance of any witness before said board or any member thereof, and to require the production of such books or papers relating to any public institution mentioned in section three of this act as they may deem necessary; *provided*, that no witness shall be required to attend before said board out of the county in which he resides. Any member of said board shall have power, and he is hereby authorized to administer an oath to any and all witnesses coming before said board, or any member thereof, for examination, and to examine such witness or witnesses in reference to any matter relating to public institutions mentioned in section three of this act appertaining to the inquiry before the board, or said member. Disobedience of a subpoena issued by said board, or refusal to be sworn, or to answer, shall subject such person disobeying or refusing to a forfeiture of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action brought in a court of competent jurisdiction by said board in its name as plaintiff, the money recovered to be appropriated to the use of said board.

To investigate all state aid for dependent children.

SEC. 5. The board is hereby empowered and authorized, and it shall be its duty as a whole, or by committee, or by its secretary, to investigate, examine, and make reports upon all institutions or persons receiving any state aid for the care of orphan, half-orphan, abandoned or dependent children, and may prescribe forms of record thereof to be kept, and require reports thereof.

Penalty for refusing information.

SEC. 6. Any public officer, superintendent, manager or person in charge of any said public institution, or with the administration of said funds, who refuses or neglects to furnish said board, its committee or secretary, the information and statistics which they may request or require shall be subject to a forfeiture of fifty dollars, to be recovered as provided in section four of this act for disobedience of a subpoena.

To act in response to request from governor.

SEC. 7. No provision in this act contained shall in any way be construed as preventing the governor of this state from making a plenary investigation in reference to the conduct of any public institutions under the terms of any act of the legislature of this state. Furthermore, the governor may at any time order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of the above-named institutions, or any thereof.

To report to governor.

SEC. 8. Two months prior to each regular session of the legislature, the board shall make a full and complete report to the governor of all its transactions during the preceding two years, showing fully and in detail all expenses incurred and moneys paid out by it, and giving a list of all officers and agents employed, and the actual condition of all institutions under its supervision, with such suggestions as it may deem necessary and pertinent, and with recommendations for legislative and executive action.

Limitation of powers.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall not apply to the Veterans' Home of California, located at Yountville, Napa County, nor to the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Evergreen, Santa Clara County.

SEC. 10. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

II.

An act providing for the supervision and control by the state board of charities and corrections of the placing of dependent children into homes and for the supervision of all societies or organizations engaged in such work and known as children's home finding societies.

(Approved April 24, 1911; Stats. 1911, p. 1087.)

Unlawful to place dependent children without permit.

SECTION 1. It shall hereafter be unlawful for any organization, society, or persons to engage in the work of placing dependent children into homes in this state without first obtaining a permit therefor, duly executed in writing, from the state board of charities and corrections.

Powers of board: To investigate, regulate and make rules for persons placing children; to require reports.

SEC. 2. The said state board of charities and corrections may investigate, or cause to be investigated, the books, records, and methods of such organizations, societies, or persons, and the disposition of the children coming into their custody; and it may make such rules and regulations as it may deem best for the government and regulation of such societies or persons, and may require such reports as it may desire.

To revoke permit for cause after hearing.

SEC. 3. The said state board of charities and corrections is hereby authorized and empowered to withdraw and cancel any permit to engage in the work of placing children into homes for any failure to observe the rules and regulations established for their government, or the failure to report as required, or for any failure on their part to perform their work as required by the best interests of the state, but no permit shall be canceled or withdrawn without due notice and hearing.

Child-placing without permit a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made a misdemeanor for any person or persons, either as individuals or officers of any association or society, to engage in the work of placing children into homes, or the soliciting of funds therefor, in this state without a permit duly executed in writing by the state board of charities and corrections, authorizing said persons or such association or society to engage therein, or to engage in such work after any permit has been canceled.

State aid orphanages exempted from provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. This act shall not be construed as applying to any regularly established orphan home or any officer or official thereof acting for or on behalf of such home receiving aid from the state for the care of orphans, half-orphans or abandoned children in any effort such institution or its officers may make to procure the adoption into homes, or any officer or official thereof acting for or on behalf of such home of any such children.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

III.

An act to provide for the licensing, inspecting and regulating of maternity hospitals or lying-in asylums, and institutions, boarding houses and homes for the reception and care of children, by the state board of charities and corrections, and providing a penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act.

(Approved April 23, 1913; Stats. 1913, p. 73. In effect August 10, 1913.)

Unlawful to maintain maternity hospital or place for the reception and care of children without license.

SECTION 1. No person, association, or corporation shall hereafter maintain or conduct in this state any maternity hospital or lying-in asylum where females may be received, cared for, or treated during pregnancy, or during or after delivery; or any institution, boarding house, home, or other place conducted as a place for the reception and care of children, without first obtaining a license or permit therefor, in writing, from the state board of charities and corrections, such permit or license once issued to continue until revoked for cause after a hearing.

Board to issue licenses.

SEC. 2. The state board of charities and corrections is hereby authorized to issue licenses or permits to persons or associations to conduct maternity hospitals, lying-in asylums, or homes for children, as provided in section one of this act, and to pre-

scribe the conditions upon which such licenses or permits shall be granted, and such rules and regulations as it may deem best for the government and regulation of maternity hospitals, lying-in asylums and institutions, boarding houses, or homes for the reception and care of children, and said board is further authorized, by one or more of its members, secretary, or duly authorized representative, to inspect and report upon the conditions prevailing in all such institutions.

Penalty for violation.

SEC. 3. Any person who maintains or conducts, or assists in maintaining or conducting as manager or officer, any maternity hospital, lying-in asylum, or any institution, boarding house, home, or other place conducted as a place for the reception and care of children, or who keeps at any such place any child under the age of twelve years, not his relative, apprentice, or ward, without first having obtained a license or permit therefor in writing, as provided in section one of this act, shall be punished upon conviction by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or both a fine and imprisonment may be imposed at the discretion of the court.

IV.

Relating to the probation of persons convicted of crime and requiring the probation officer to file a copy of his semiannual report with the state board of charities and corrections. Penal Code, Sec. 1203, sub. (j).

Probation officer to furnish copy of semiannual report to secretary of board.

Every probation officer, within fifteen days after the thirtieth day of June, and within fifteen days after the thirty-first day of December, of each year, shall make in writing and file as a public document with the county clerk a report to the superior court of the county or city and county in which such probation officer is appointed to serve, and shall furnish a copy of such report to each judge in said county or city and county who has released any person on probation who at the time of such report remains on probation; and a further copy to the secretary of the state board of charities and corrections. Such report shall state, without giving names, the exact number of persons, segregating male and female, and segregating misdemeanors and felonies, who have been released on probation to such probation officer as such number exists, deducting all cases of expiration, discharge, dismissal, and restoration of rights, on said thirtieth day of June and said thirty-first day of December; and such report shall further segregate such persons as having been released on probation, as the case may be, in one thousand nine hundred three, one thousand nine hundred four, one thousand nine hundred five, and so on up to and including the calendar year in which such report is made and filed.

V.

An act making it the duty of the state board of charities and corrections to prescribe forms of record for the use of county hospitals and almshouses, county jails, and city prisons; and authorizing such board to furnish such records; and making the neglect or failure on the part of superintendents and jailers in charge thereof to keep such records a misdemeanor.

(Approved June 11, 1913; Stats. 1919, p. 682. In effect August 10, 1913.)

Board to prescribe forms of record for county hospitals and almshouses, county jails, and city prisons.

SECTION 1. It is hereby made the duty of the state board of charities and corrections to prescribe forms of record for the use of the superintendents of county hospitals and almshouses, and jailers in charge of county jails and city prisons, in keeping the records of persons received into or discharged from such county hospitals, almshouses, jails, and city prisons.

Board may furnish forms.

SEC. 2. Books of record for the records so prescribed by said state board of charities and corrections may be printed at the expense of said board and furnished to such county hospitals and almshouses, county jails and city prisons, at the cost thereof.

Failure to keep prescribed record a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the superintendent in charge of any such hospital or almshouse and the jailer in charge of any such jail or city prison to keep the records prescribed by the state board of charities and corrections as fully and completely as possible, and any such superintendent or jailer who neglects and fails to keep the records thus prescribed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

VI.

An act to be known as the juvenile court law, and concerning persons under the age of twenty-one years; and in certain cases providing for their care, custody and maintenance; providing for the probationary treatment of such persons, and for the commitment of such persons to the Whittier State School and the Preston School of Industry, the California School for Girls, and other institutions; establishing probation officers and a probation committee to deal with such persons and fixing the salary thereof; providing for the establishment of detention homes for such persons; fixing the method of procedure and treatment or commitment where crimes have been committed by such persons; providing for the punishment of those guilty of offenses with reference to such persons, and defining such crimes; and repealing the juvenile court law approved March 8, 1909, as amended by an act approved April 5, 1911, and as amended by an act approved June 16, 1913, and all amendments thereof and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith.

(Approved June 5, 1915; Stats. 1915, p. 1225.)

* * * * *

Copy of annual report of probation committees to be filed with state board.

SEC. 17b. The juvenile court, or the judge thereof, may at any time and upon request of the county board of supervisors shall require said probation committee or the probation officer to examine into the qualifications and management of any society, association or corporation, other than a state institution, receiving, or applying for, any ward of the juvenile court and to report thereon to the court; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving any probation officer or probation committee any power to enter any institution without the consent of such institution but in the event that such consent is refused, commitments thereto shall not be made. It shall be the duty of each probation committee to prepare each year one or more reports in writing on the qualifications and management of all societies, associations, corporations and institutions, except state institutions, applying for or receiving any ward of the juvenile court from the courts of their respective counties, and in such report said committee may make such suggestions or comments as to them may seem fit; such report shall be filed for the information of said court with the clerk of the juvenile court appointing such committee. The probation committee shall also make to the court an annual report to be filed as a public document prior to the first day of December, copies of which shall be filed with the county board of supervisors and the state board of charities and corrections. It shall be the duty of the probation committee to exercise a friendly supervision and visitation over the wards of the juvenile court when so directed by the court, to furnish the court information and assistance whenever required upon the request of the court and from time to time, to advise and recommend to the court any change or modification of the order made in the case of a ward of the juvenile court as may be for the best interests of such person. Upon request of the judge any member of the probation committee shall investigate the case of an alleged ward of the juvenile court coming under the provisions of this act, and render a report thereon to the judge. The probation committee shall also have the control and management of the internal affairs of any detention home or branch detention home heretofore or hereafter established by the county board of supervisors; and it shall be the duty of said board of supervisors to provide for the payment of such employees as may be needed in the efficient management of such detention home or branch detention home or homes.

* * * * *

VIII.

An act to provide for the maintenance and support, in certain cases, of indigent, incompetent, and incapacitated persons, other than persons adjudged insane and confined within the state hospitals, becoming a public charge upon the counties or cities and counties within the State of California, and for the payment thereof into a fund for the maintenance and support of such persons.

(Approved March 23, 1901; Stats. 1901, p. 636. Amendment approved May 14, 1917; Stats. 1917, p. 444.)

* * * * *

Duty of supervisors to investigate applications for relief; to supervise persons receiving relief; to keep records; may delegate duties.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of every county and every city and county as a whole, or by committee or by such person or society as it may authorize, to investigate every application for relief from the funds of such county or city and county, to supervise by periodic visitation every person receiving such relief, to devise ways and means for bringing persons unable to maintain

themselves to self-support and to keep full and complete records of such investigation, supervision, relief and rehabilitation, as shall be prescribed by the state board of charities and corrections.

* * * * *

Duty of board to prescribe records for above.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of the state board of charities and corrections to prescribe forms of records for the use of board of supervisors and their agents in keeping records heretofore mentioned.

IX.

Relating to persons whose consent is necessary to the adoption of a minor child, and requiring that when a child has been relinquished by its parents for the purpose of adoption, a copy of the relinquishment must be filed with the state board of charities and corrections prior to the commencement of any adoption proceedings. Civil Code, sec. 224.

(Approved May 19, 1917.)

Consent necessary for adoption; exemptions.

A legitimate child can not be adopted without the consent of its parents if living, nor any illegitimate child without the consent of its mother if living, except that consent is not necessary in the following cases, to wit:

From parent if deprived of civil rights.

1. From a father or mother if deprived of civil rights.

From a parent adjudged guilty of cruelty or adultery.

2. From a father or mother adjudged guilty of adultery or cruelty and for either cause divorced.

From parent judicially deprived of custody and control.

3. From a father or mother who has been judicially deprived of the custody and control of such child on the ground of abandonment, cruelty, neglect or habitual intemperance, either by order of the juvenile court declaring said child to be free from the custody and control of its parents as provided in the juvenile court law of the State of California, approved June 5, 1915, and any act or acts superseding or amending same, or by order of the juvenile court of the county, where such child was left in the care and custody of another by its parent or parents, without any provisions for its support, for the period of one year, determining such child to be an abandoned child as defined in said juvenile court law; *provided, however*, that said juvenile court shall never make such order of abandonment without first giving notice of said abandonment proceeding by personal service of citation or other court process on the parent or parents or person having the custody of such child residing within the state, if their residence is known, and also such other or further notice to said parent or parents or person having the custody of such child, or other person or persons as the court may require, or by order of any other court of competent jurisdiction.

From parent declared feeble-minded or insane.

4. From a father or mother who has been declared either feeble-minded or insane by the state commission in lunacy or by three competent persons appointed by said commission; *provided*, that if so declared insane, said father or mother shall have subsequently been determined to be incurably insane by the superior court of the county where he or she resides.

From parent abandoning child without means of identification.

From a father or mother of any child deserted by its parents without provision for their identification.

From parent relinquishing child for adoption when relinquishment is filed with board.

From a father or mother of any child relinquished by its parent or parents for the purpose of adoption expressed in writing signed and acknowledged by such parent or parents before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, or signed by such parent or parents before two subscribing witnesses and acknowledged by such parent or parents before the secretary of any organization or society engaged in the work of placing dependent or deserted children into the homes in this state, which organization or society has obtained a permit therefor, duly executed in writing, from the state board of charities and corrections, and when a copy of this relinquishment shall have been filed with the state board of charities and corrections prior to the commencement of any adoption proceedings affecting such child.

Procedure for adoption in cases where consent is not necessary.

Any child, the consent of whose parents is not necessary for its adoption within the meaning of this section maintained by or in the custody of any orphan asylum within this state, any charitable organization or society receiving state aid or receiving commitments from the juvenile court, may be adopted with the consent of the president of such orphan asylum, charitable organization or society, or with the consent of such officer as may be authorized by the directors or managers of such asylum, organization or society to consent to adoption in such cases. Any orphan child for whose support no provision has been made by any person for a period of one year, but who has been maintained during said year, by or in the custody of any orphan asylum within this state, any charitable organization or society receiving state aid or receiving commitments from the juvenile court may be adopted with the consent of the president of such orphan asylum, charitable organization or society or with the consent of such officer as may be authorized by the directors or managers of such asylum, organization or society to consent to adoption in such cases.

INDEX OF LAWS.**Adoption.**

When a child has been relinquished by its parents or guardians for the purpose of adoption, a copy of the relinquishment must be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections before adoption can be completed. Civil Code, Sec. 224.

Charitable institutions.

Public charitable institutions shall be investigated by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records may be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; plans for new buildings must be submitted to S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

Child-placing agencies.

Must hold the license of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1087; S. B. C. and C. may require reports from. Stats. 1911, p. 1087; S. B. C. and C. may regulate. Stats. 1911, p. 1087.

Children's homes.

Licensed by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1913, p. 73; regulated by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73; subject to inspection by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

Children's institutions.

Licensed by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1913, p. 73; regulated by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73; subject to inspection by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

City prisons.

Plans for new buildings or additions to buildings must be submitted to State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records are prescribed by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 682; S. B. C. and C. shall investigate. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

Correctional institutions. (See Public institutions.)**County almshouses.**

Plans for new buildings or additions to buildings must be submitted to State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records shall be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 682; S. B. C. and C. shall investigate. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

County boards of public welfare.

Must file a copy of all reports to their supervisors with the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1915, p. 339.

County detention homes.

Plans for new buildings must be submitted to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records and reports may be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; S. B. C. and C. shall investigate. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

County hospitals.

Plans for new buildings must be submitted to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records shall be prescribed by the S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 682; S. B. C. and C. shall investigate. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

County jails.

Plans for new buildings must be submitted to State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records shall be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 682; S. B. C. and C. shall investigate. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

County out-relief systems.

Records must be prescribed by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1917, p. 444.

Day nurseries.

Inspection, license, and regulation by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

Hospitals.

Hospitals having maternity departments must be licensed by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

Institutions.

Public charitable, correctional and penal institutions shall be investigated by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records may be prescribed by the S. B. C. and C. and plans for new buildings must be submitted to S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

License.

Agencies which place children in homes must have a permit from the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1087. Children's institutions, children's homes, homes which receive and care for children, day nurseries, maternity hospitals, lying-in asylums, hospitals must be licensed by the S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

Lying-in asylums.

Must be licensed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1913, p. 73; inspection and regulation by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

Maternity hospitals and homes.

Must be licensed by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1913, p. 73; inspection and regulation by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1913, p. 73.

Penal institutions. (See Public institutions.)**Plans for new buildings.**

Must be submitted to State Board of Charities and Corrections by all public, charitable, correctional, and penal institutions. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

Prisons. (See Public institutions.)**Probation committees.**

Must file copy of annual report with State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1915, p. 1225.

Probation officers.

Must file copy of semiannual report with State Board of Charities and Corrections. Penal Code, Sec. 1203, Sub. (j).

Public institutions.

Public charitable, correctional and penal institutions shall be investigated by State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records may be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. and plans for new buildings must be submitted to S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

Records.

May be prescribed by State Board of Charities and Corrections for all public charitable, correctional, and penal institutions. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; shall be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. for county almshouses, county hospitals, county jails, and city prisons. Stats. 1913, p. 682; for county out-relief systems. Stats. 1917, p. 444.

Relinquishment.

Copy of relinquishment of a child by its parent or guardian for the purpose of adoption must be filed with the State Board of Charities and Corrections before adoption can be completed. Civil Code, Sec. 224.

Reports.

State Board of Charities and Corrections may require from child-placing agencies, Stats. 1911, p. 1087; from all public charitable, correctional, and penal institutions,

Stats. 1911, p. 1334; must be filed with the S. B. C. and C. by county boards of public welfare. Stats. 1915, p. 339; annual reports of probation committees must be filed with S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1915, p. 1225; probation officers must file copy of semiannual report with S. B. C. and C. Penal Code, Sec. 1203, Sub. (j).

State Home for the Adult Blind.

Plans for new buildings must be submitted to the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; records may be prescribed by S. B. C. and C. Stats. 1911, p. 1334; S. B. C. and C. shall investigate. Stats. 1911, p. 1334.

State Home for the Feeble-minded.

Same as above.

State hospitals for the insane.

Same as above.

State prisons.

Same as above.

State reformatories.

Same as above.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Statement of Expenditures for Period July 1, 1920, to June 30, 1921, Seventy-second Fiscal Year.

	Materials and supplies	Salaries and wages	Service and expense	Property and equipment	Total
Administrative and executive:					
Board members			\$1,701 07		\$1,701 07
Secretary		\$3,600 00	700 11		4,300 11
Clerical	\$424 83	4,771 48	509 36	\$379 31	5,984 98
Express and cartage			30 32		30 32
Postage			388 64		388 64
Printing			202 20		202 20
Rent			1,472 64		1,472 64
Telephone and telegraph			786 89		786 89
Totals	\$424 83	\$8,371 48	\$5,691 23	\$379 31	\$14,866 85
Child welfare	\$6 05	\$8,887 10	\$1,572 46		\$10,465 61
Institutional welfare:					
State institutions		\$1,144 42	\$327 63		\$1,672 05
City and county institutions		458 14	360 04		818 18
Totals		\$1,602 56	\$887 67		\$2,490 23
County welfare		\$4,072 88	\$1,197 83		\$5,270 71
Social research:					
Special surveys		\$150 68			\$150 68
Statistics	\$7 58	470 28	\$3 65	\$6 45	487 96
Library			12 60	3 70	16 30
Totals	\$7 58	\$620 96	\$16 25	\$10 15	\$654 94
Total expenditures	\$438 46	\$23,554 98	\$9,365 44	\$380 46	\$33,748 34

Salaries and expense appropriation, seventy-second fiscal year	\$29,530 53
Emergency Resolution No. 63	3,067 00
Emergency Resolution No. 87	1,150 78
Total expenditures	\$33,748 34
	\$33,748 34
	\$33,748 34

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Statement of Expenditures for Period July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, Seventy-third Fiscal Year.

	Materials and supplies	Salaries and wages	Service and expense	Property and equipment	Total
Administrative and executive:					
Board members			\$1,238 52		\$1,238 52
Secretary		\$3,600 00	788 16		4,388 16
Clerical	\$817 16	6,176 43	685 71	\$554 02	8,233 92
Express and cartage			58 17		58 17
Postage			626 74		626 74
Printing			361 80		361 80
Rent			2,544 00		2,544 00
Telephone and telegraph			810 29		810 29
Totals	\$817 16	\$9,776 43	\$7,113 39	\$554 02	\$18,261 00
Child welfare		\$11,500 23	\$2,394 91		\$13,895 14
Institutional welfare		\$1,886 01	\$1,113 38		\$2,999 39
County welfare		\$2,826 93	\$1,271 76		\$4,098 69
Social research:					
Library			\$3 00		\$3 00
Publication—biennial			712 60		712 60
Totals			\$715 60		\$715 60
Total expenditures	\$817 16	\$25,939 60	\$12,679 04	\$554 62	\$39,920 42
Appropriation for support seventy-third and seventy-fourth fiscal years, Chap. 905-1715					\$90,000 00
Total disbursements, seventy-third fiscal year					\$39,920 42
Unexpended balance					50,079 58
					\$90,000 00
					\$90,000 00

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